485

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 36.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,
And immediate Possession given.
APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,
40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*
50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES,*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS,*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT*
20 do. *MACKAREL.*
Cap, Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.
CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.

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Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
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REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Andrews's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

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Oct. 1824.—tf

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Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

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AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

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Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

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No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
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Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.
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Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh. October 15, 1824—tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes	D. B. Axes
Plough Irons	Plough Irons
Trace Chains	Trace Chain
Log Chains	Log Chains
Hoes	Hoes

—*ALSO*—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

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DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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Seven or Eight Journeymen
TAILORS.
☞None but good workmen need apply.
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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAKER.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received on consignment, and offer for sale,
322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
May 13, 1825. tf.

To be Rented,
That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.
April 1—3mo.

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10 000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		4,720	4,720
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
52		100	5,200
156		50	7,800
1248		20	24,960
10608		10	106,080
12,120 Prizes		$54,220	$273,760
22,000 Blanks			

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.
May 20, 1825.

DYING AND SCOURING.
J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞*Volunteers' Uniforms and Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets,* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10,1824—eoly.

Was Taken Up,

ON the 6th inst. swimming the river opposite Pittsburgh, at Jones's Ferry, A Chesnut Sorrel MARE, with a yoke on her neck. She is very old; about fifteen hands high; shod before; a natural trotter; has a white mark on her neck, supposed to be made by wearing a yoke. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges.

Nath. Plummer.
St. Clair township, May 20, 1825—3t.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.
Ja. 2 tf.

SHERIFFALTY.
I offer myself a candidate for the office of
Sheriff of Allegheny county.

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, May 20.—3.*

PERSONS to whom the Steam Boats
FRIENDSHIP & BOLIVAR
may be indebted, will please present their accounts for payment, to

Aaron Hart.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3 4 PLAIDS, 4 4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above,* and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B. All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

A correction of the above.

MR. M'CREARY is not the *Inventor* but the *Constructor* of the above machine. However, I am glad to have it in my power thus publicly to acknowledge how much I am indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. M'Creary for a construction which I confess in several particulars did not immediately strike my attention. This correction is by order of Mr. M'Creary, and the public will please not to misinterpret this affair, as no existing misunderstanding is at all between myself and that gentleman. We are both concerned in the results, and this self propelling water-machine will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days, for public inspection.

Thomas Campbell.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the Court have appointed the *third Monday of June next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Downey,
Boyesdstown, Laborer.
Allegheny county, May 20, 1825.—3t*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the Democratic Press.

The following propositions were prepared to be laid before the Town Meeting, on the 3d and 6th insts. but the very late hour to which the debate on the call of a convention on internal improvement was protracted on both days, prevented their introduction. They are now published, in the hope that some of the counties, where meetings are yet to be held, will take up the subject, and give an expression of the popular will. The writer would feel as if he had pirated the idea, (which God forbid he should ever be guilty of,) if he did not recognize the obligations the community was under to Mr. Lehman, for the exertions he has made, for several years, to procure the legislative sanction to the proposal of a board of works. The draft subjoined was chiefly intended to support his proposition, and perhaps to add an idea or two which will appear on perusal.

Whereas, the state of Pennsylvania annually expends from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and from the county levies, great sums in public works and improvements, in edifices, bridges, roads, clearing the navigation of rivers, and in other operations upon which depend the general welfare, and that of the particular districts wherein they are effected.

And whereas, in the excitement universally awakened in the commonwealth by the prevalent effect of the progressive light of the age, and by the necessity which the meritorious efforts of our sisters of the confederation impose upon us to exert our utmost endeavors to prevent our being out-stript in the glorious race for wealth, comfort, and prosperity, in which our neighbors and ourselves are vigorously engaged, it has become indispensable that our measures should be conducted by a well organized and thoroughly digested plan, whereby our vast resources should be steadily directed, and applied in the most economicial and durable manner to the common benefit, with science and uniformity of design in the conduct of our most important works, particularly in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the improvements of rivers.

And whereas there is now but an inadequate responsibility attached to the disbursement of funds appropriated to such objects, although accountability is the soul of republican institutions; and in consequence, many works cost more than they ought to do, and fail, either in durability, or in the objects for which they were designed.

And, whereas the construction and repair of county roads, forming the heaviest item in our annual expenditure, ought to be effected according to scientific plans, under direction of the county commissioners, supervisors, or other officers known to the laws, in order to lessen the heavy burdens of taxes consequent upon the present mode of their execution.

And whereas regularity, order, and system, are the best policy for a government: in as much as they secure the greatest possible application of power and means, with the greatest possible economy, and produce at the least expense the best result in the first construction of works, ensuring the greatest durability with the least repairs.

Therefore, it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be highly advantageous to the State at large, and to every particular county, that a Board of Public Works should be permanently established, for the purpose of devising plans, and of maturely considering such as may be offered for advancing the general welfare of the State by internal improvements—for directing the manner in which they shall be executed—for calculating their expenses—for watching over the faithful application of the public money to the same—and, for exercising a vigilant superintendence over them while in a state of preparation, as well as for their preservation when finished. And also, for the purpose of preparing plans, and doing such other duties as may be delegated to the Board by the Legislature, for the works that may be undertaken by the counties or townships, and for designating the mode in which the said works are to be executed by the proper officers.

It is further the opinion of this meeting, that the said Board ought to have placed at its disposal a regularly organized corps of Engineers, well skilled in their art; the members of which may be employed in general undertakings at the expense of the State, in laying out roads, &c. planning bridges, canals, and other public works, calculating the expenses of the same; and also, in carrying to the aid of the county commissioners, supervisors of highways, and other officers, those stores of information, science, and art, which can only be acquired by the rare inspirations of superior talent for such pursuits, or by regular education and long study in those sciences; and who may thus diffuse over the State a species of information not commonly acquired in the usual course of education.

It is further the opinion of this meeting, that it would tend essentially to the economy and general welfare of the State if there should be created a corps of engineers, under the direction of the said board, upon the the plan of the corps of topographical engineers in the service of the United States.

Finaly, it is the opinion of this meeting that the said board should be charged with the collection and diffusion of information, new improvements, and of plans in the mineralogical and mechanical arts, and in agriculture, whereby our manufactures, commerce and agriculture may be improved and perfected, or new sources of public wealth be developed, to the advancement of our general prosperity, and happiness.

These sentiments are therefore submitted to the consideration of our fellow citizens: they are especially recommended to the consideration of the Convention upon Internal Improvements about to be held; and they are respectfully offered (without any intention, except of attracting their notice,) to the view of the executive and future legislatures.

B CHEW, JR.

VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.

The latest accounts from the English manufacturing districts state that the demand for Cotton Yarn had been so extensive that the spinners were enabled to obtain an advance nearly in proportion to that which had taken place in the raw material. We have often heard of the circumstance of sending Coals to New-Castle, and in this revolutionary age, both in commerce and politics, we should not be surprised to hear that some of our Yankee Cotton Spinners had offered to supply the Manchester Weavers with Yarn on better terms than they could obtain it at home. Not long ago a Captain in the port of Rio, was offered any quantity of Wheat as low as ten cents a bushel, which adding the duty, freight, &c., would have cost him say fifty cents a bushel to bring to the port of Baltimore, where he might have obtained nearly one dollar for it, and thus have realized a profit of nearly one hundred per cent. on the cargo. Lately a Buenos Ayrean Price Current quoted Hides at a higher rate in that Market than they were in our own, and if we had shipped Hides to that country and brought Wheat to this, a handsome profit might have been made, but who can foresee the vicissitudes of commerce?

Balt. Fed Gaz.

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C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received on consignment, and offer for sale,
322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
May 13, 1825. tf.

To be Rented,
That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.
April 1—3mo.

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Seventeenth Class—New Series,

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		4,720	4,720
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
52		100	5,200
156		50	7,800
1248		20	24,960
10608		10	106,080
12120	Prizes	$[illegible]4,220	$273,760
22,000	Blanks		

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

TICKETS $9 00,
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.
May 20, 1825.

DYING AND SCOURING.
J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes look a'maist as weel's the new."

☞*Volunteers' Uniforms and Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian Carpets, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10,1824—eoly.

Was Taken Up,

ON the 6th inst. swimming the river opposite Pittsburgh, at Jones's Ferry, A Chesnut Sorrel MARE, with a yoke on her neck. She is very old; about fifteen hands high; shod before; a natural trotter; has a white mark on her neck, supposed to be made by wearing a yoke. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges.

Nath. Plummer.
St. Clair township, May 20, 1825—3t.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.
Jan. 2 tf.

SHERIFFALTY.
I offer myself a candidate for the office of
Sheriff of Allegheny county.

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, May 20.—3.*

PERSONS to whom the Steam Boats
FRIENDSHIP & BOLIVAR
may be indebted, will please present their accounts for payment, to

Aaron Hart.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS, which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above,* and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B. All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

A correction of the above.

MR. M'CREARY is not the *Inventor* but the *Constructor* of the above machine. However, I am glad to have it in my power thus publicly to acknowledge how much I am indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. M'Creary for a construction which I confess in several particulars did not immediately strike my attention. This correction is by order of Mr. M'Creary, and the public will please not to misinterpret this affair, as no existing misunderstanding is at all between myself and that gentleman. We are both concerned in the results, and this self propelling water machine will, it is hoped, be ready in a few days, for public inspection.

Thomas Campbell.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—3t.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the Court have appointed the *third Monday of June next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Downey,
Bayardstown, Laborer.
Allegheny county, May 20, 1825—3t*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the Democratic Press.

The following propositions were prepared to be laid before the Town Meeting, on the 3d and 6th insts. but the very late hour to which the debate on the call of a convention on internal improvement was protracted on both days, prevented their introduction. They are now published, in the hope that some of the counties, where meetings are yet to be held, will take up the subject, and give an expression of the popular will. The writer would feel as if he had pirated the idea, (which God forbid he should ever be guilty of,) if he did not recognize the obligations the community was under to Mr. Lehman, for the exertions he has made, for several years, to procure the legislative sanction to the proposal of a board of works. The draft subjoined was chiefly intended to support his proposition, and perhaps to add an idea or two which will appear on perusal.

Whereas, the state of Pennsylvania annually expends from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and from the county levies, great sums in public works and improvements, in edifices, bridges, roads, clearing the navigation of rivers, and in other operations upon which depend the general welfare, and that of the particular districts wherein they are effected.

And whereas, in the excitement universally awakened in the commonwealth by the prevalent effect of the progressive light of the age, and by the necessity which the meritorious efforts of our sisters of the confederation impose upon us to exert our utmost endeavors to prevent our being out-stript in the glorious race for wealth, comfort, and prosperity, in which our neighbors and ourselves are vigorously engaged, it has become indispensable that our measures should be conducted by a well organized and thoroughly digested plan, whereby our vast resources should be steadily directed, and applied in the most economical and durable manner to the common benefit, with science and uniformity of design in the conduct of our most important works, particularly in the construction of roads and bridges, and in the improvements of rivers.

And whereas there is now but an inadequate responsibility attached to the disbursement of funds appropriated to such objects, although accountability is the soul of republican institutions; and in consequence, many works cost more than they ought to do, and fail, either in durability, or as the objects for which they were designed.

And, whereas the construction and repair of county roads, forming the heaviest item in our annual expenditure, ought to be effected according to scientific plans, under direction of the county commissioners, supervisors, or other officers known to the laws, in order to lessen the heavy burdens of taxes consequent upon the present mode of their execution.

And whereas regularity, order, and system, are the best policy for a government: in as much as they secure the greatest possible application of power and means, with the greatest possible economy, and produce at the least expense the best result in the first construction of works, ensuring the greatest durability with the least repairs.

Therefore, it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be highly advantageous to the State at large, and to every particular county, that a Board of Public Works should be permanently established, for the purpose of devising plans, and of maturely considering such as may be offered for advancing the general welfare of the State by internal improvements—for directing the manner in which they shall be executed—for calculating their expenses—for watching over the faithful application of the public money to the same—and, for exercising a vigilant superintendence over them while in a state of preparation, as well as for their preservation when finished. And also, for the purpose of preparing plans, and doing such other duties as may be delegated to the Board by the Legislature, for the works that may be undertaken by the counties or townships, and for designating the mode in which the said works are to be executed by the proper officers.

It is further the opinion of this meeting, that the said Board ought to have placed at its disposal a regularly organized corps of Engineers, well skilled in their art; the members of which may be employed in general undertakings at the expense of the State, in laying out roads, &c. planning bridges, canals, and other public works, calculating the expenses of the same; and also, in carrying to the aid of the county commissioners, supervisors of highways, and other officers, those stores of information, science, and art, which can only be acquired by the rare inspirations of superior talent for such pursuits, or by regular education and long study in those sciences; and who may thus diffuse over the State a species of information not commonly acquired in the usual course of education.

It is further the opinion of this meeting, that it would tend essentially to the economy and general welfare of the State, if there should be created a corps of engineers, under the direction of the said board, upon the the plan of the corps of topographical engineers in the service of the United States.

Finally, it is the opinion of this meeting that the said board should be charged with the collection and diffusion of information, new improvements, and of plans in the mineralogical and mechanical arts, and in agriculture, whereby our manufactures, commerce and agriculture may be improved and perfected, or new sources of public wealth be developed, to the advancement of our general prosperity, and happiness.

These sentiments are therefore submitted to the consideration of our fellow citizens: they are especially recommended to the consideration of the Convention upon Internal Improvements about to be held; and they are respectfully offered (without any intention, except of attracting their notice,) to the view of the executive and future legislatures.

B CHEW, JR.

VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.

The latest accounts from the English manufacturing districts state that the demand for Cotton Yarn had been so extensive that the spinners were enabled to obtain an advance nearly in proportion to that which had taken place in the raw material. We have often heard of the circumstance of sending Coals to New-Castle, and in this revolutionary age, both in commerce and politics, we should not be surprised to hear that some of our Yankee Cotton Spinners had offered to supply the Manchester Weavers with Yarn on better terms than they could obtain it at home. Not long ago a Captain in the port of Rio, was offered any quantity of Wheat as low as ten cents a bushel, which adding the duty, freight, &c., would have cost him say fifty cents a bushel to bring to the port of Baltimore, where he might have obtained nearly one dollar for it, and thus have realized a profit of nearly one hundred per cent. on the cargo. Lately a Buenos Ayrean Price Current quoted Hides at a higher rate in that Market than they were in our own, and if we had shipped Hides to that country and brought Wheat to this, a handsome profit might have been made, but who can foresee the vicissitudes of commerce? *Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

On Tuesday last 16 stages passed between Providence and Boston, conveying upwards of 100 passengers.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1825.

From the Mercury.

Reception of General Lafayette.

Our time permits us at present to do little more than announce the arrival of the General in Pittsburgh, and to give a mere outline of his reception and entertainment in this city. We could have wished that our day of publication had not come so immediately on the heels of this interesting event, because we are desirous of doing at least something like justice to the most imposing spectacle we ever witnessed: a scene in which a whole population expressed its gratitude, its veneration, and its love, for one of the founders of the republic.

The General and family came down the Monongahela from Elizabethtown in a barge, and arrived at Braddock's Fields, at the hospitable mansion of George Wallace, Esq. on Sunday evening last.—Early on Monday morning, the committee of arrangement and Capt. Murray's troop of light dragoons, and a number of other respectable citizens, were introduced to him there; and tendered to him their affectionate congratulations on his arrival. He was conducted by the committee and the troop to the U. S. arsenal, to breakfast with Major Churchill, the commandant: after breakfast, the General spent a short time in viewing the public works.

From the arsenal, he was conducted along the turnpike road to Bell's clover-field, where the volunteer troops, consisting of the battalion of Pittsburgh volunteers, and several volunteer corps from the country, under the command of Major-General Wilkins, were drawn up in line to receive him.—Here the General alighted from his carriage and reviewed the troops, which presented a very imposing and interesting spectacle.

At the turnpike gate, the General, accompanied by the Mayor, was handed into a barouche, drawn by four white horses; and a procession, formed agreeably to the previous arrangements, conducted him into the city, to his lodgings, at Darlington's hotel, which were fitted up for the occasion in a style of elegance highly creditable to the taste of the proprietor, and which we believe has seldom been surpassed.

The progress of the General through the city to his lodgings, was marked with abundant manifestations of the hearty welcome with which he was received. The streets through which he passed, were filled to overflowing, as also were the doors, windows, and every place where a view could be obtained. Every countenance beamed with pleasure, and every eye sparkled with delight. It was the grateful homage of a free people, flowing from the heart, towards the early, distinguished, and unwearied champion of freedom.

At Darlington's, the general received, and was introduced to, a croud of admiring visiters. All were received with cordiality and affection; and none more so than our old revolutionary veterans, his compatriots in arms.

The hon. Charles Shaler, in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, delivered the eloquent and affecting address which follows. Mr. E. Gazzam, in behalf of the young men, also delivered an address, but we had not obtained a copy of it, at the time of drawing up this article. The general dined with the committee of arrangement and several distinguished strangers, among whom were gov. Morrow, of Ohio, and his aids, Majors Pendleton and King, who had accompanied the general to this city.

In the evening, a splendid ball was given at Col. Ramsay's in which the youth, the beauty, and the fashion of the city, paid their homage to their venerated and beloved guest.

But a scene not less interesting than any which had preceded it took place on Tuesday morning.—The children of the city, headed by their respective teachers, were arranged along Wood-street in front of the general's lodgings. The general saluted them, in passing along the line uncovered, and he appeared greatly pleased with this testimony of affection. Incidents like these, strike at once on the tenderest sensibilities of the heart. May the rising generation profit by the example of disinterested virtue and patriotism, which his whole life has displayed.

The general visited the different manufacturing establishments of the city, and appeared much pleased with the ingenuity of our artists, and their progress in the arts.

A public dinner was given him at col. Ramsay's, in every respect suitable to the occasion, but we had not received the account of the proceedings at the time our paper went to press.

The family of the general consists of his son, Maj. G. W. Lafayette, Col. Lavasseur, and count Syon, who engaged the particular attention of all the visiters, not only by their personal worth, but also as the companions of their country's benefactor.

The general departed this day (Wednesday) for Erie, and proceeds eastward, by the way of the lakes.

We stated in our opening that we could give only an outline of the proceedings on this interesting occasion. Many incidents of an interesting character occurred, the account of which we must defer for the present. We shall only add that the greatest harmony and good order prevailed throughout the whole of the occasion.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. *Charles Shaler*, on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

General Lafayette,

HAVING been requested by my fellow citizens to congratulate you on your arrival amongst us, and to express the high sense they entertain of your distinguished and disinterested services; in accordance with the duty devolved upon me, I feel a peculiar happiness in presenting you with their felicitations, and bidding you a cordial welcome to the City of Pittsburgh.

The annals of the world have exhibited no such display of the moral sublime, as that which has attended your reception in every part of the Union.

Io Paeans have been chaunted at the triumphal entries of a victor; tributary kings have prostrated themselves at the chariot wheels of a conqueror; but what nation has heretofore displayed, what era has before witnessed, a whole people, a race of Freemen, proudly conscious of their independence, bowing their hearts before the shrine of virtue and of worth; returning thanks for services that have been illustrated by the suns of half a century, and venerating in the winter of his days, the man whose youth has been consecrated to the sacred cause of liberty, and whose valor and philanthropy had conferred blessings as inestimable as his name is immortal?

If any thing could serve to strengthen the deep sympathies of the present moment; if any thing could serve to heighten the tone of feeling which your presence, aided by our recollections of your pre-eminent services, excites in our bosoms, it would be that the ground on which we now stand, owes its first traces of civilization to French adventure and enterprise; that we can still point to the venerable remains of a fortress, over whose battlement the standard of France once waved in triumph; to fields which recal the traditional tale of French valor and which have been consecrated to glory by French blood.

It is amidst scenes like these, where every thing is calculated to superadd veneration for your country to gratitude for yourself, that we hail *thee*, beloved friend of Washington, father of our country; benefactor of mankind! It is amidst scenes like these that the battles of Chadsford, of James-town, of Monmouth and of York-town, burst upon our memories; and when with the recollection of the name they have immortalized, the venerable form of the hero appears to our admiring senses; can it be that the flush of deep sympathy should not tinge every cheek, the warm current of affection quicken the throb in every heart, and the extatic tear of gratitude hang trembling in every eye.

Oh! no, the tone of American feeling is too deeply seated to be expressed by language; it is only in a heart like your own, that its force can be understood.

Your deeds, general, are not recorded on monuments of brass or tablets of marble; no, they have been already written by the pen of immortality on the highest entablature of the temple of freedom, that proud edifice whose foundation stone you aided in laying, whose altar has been cemented by your blood, and that of your compatriots in arms; an edifice indestructable by time; whose base is as deep as the solid pillars of the earth, whose height reaches the bright empyrean above us, whose extent enlarges with the accumulating millions of worshippers, at the shrine of Liberty, and the fame of whose founders must increase with the expansion of the intellectual faculties of man, and serve as the bright constellation to guide future men and future ages to the haven of happiness and true glory.

How delightful must have been your emotion upon revisiting a land where you had left a people in their infancy, to behold them advancing towards maturity under institutions whose origin had been aided by your adventurous valor. How enviable your sensations when you beheld the tree planted by your hand, and nurtured by your blood, expanding its branches from Ocean to Ocean. When you left us, scarce three millions of people breathed the air of Freedom; your return found more than ten millions enjoying all its blessings. In the hour of your triumph, population had not passed the Apallachian Hills; the torrent now presses on the verge of the Rocky Mountains, and, bursting over that barrier, will in a few years force its way to the Pacific. At that period, a few scattered settlements on the Mississippi and his tributaries, served by the contrast between civilized and savage man, to exhibit the dark character of the population which inhabited their barbarous shores; you have lately floated on the bosom of the father of waters and stemmed the current of some of the principal sources of his mighty floods, and you have found a fertile land teeming with population, rich in the arts of civilized and cultivated life. When you left us, the spirit of commerce had scarce awakened in our sea ports; now, there is no harbor so remote that is not burthened with our ships; no sea that is not whitened with our canvass; no nation that does not respect our flag; and scarce a people so barbarous as to be ignorant of our revolutionary struggle. If then, national gratitude were less intense, the want of it would not detract from your glory, nor diminish the effect that these changes must have on your feelings; but that gratitude is powerful and overwhelming, it is the first lesson we learn from our fathers, it is the first lesson taught to lisping infancy. Receive its homage then, in the name of those who still survive the day in which your right to it was acquired; receive it as the best evidence of our veneration for those departed worthies, who left the privilege of bestowing it to us, a sacred inheritance; receive it in the name of those for whom I am now instrumental in paying, and in the name of posterity who will be taught to rank this day as one consecrated to a great and hallowed purpose, and with it receive our fervent supplication to the Supreme Arbiter of events, for your future prosperity and continued happiness.

General *Lafayette's Answer* to the Address delivered in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

THE kind eagerness which the citizens of Pittsburgh have deigned to feel for my arrival among them, the welcome from the people which I have now the inexpressible pleasure to receive, and the flattering, sympathising manner, in which you are pleased to mention those feelings, fill my heart with sentiments of the warmest gratitude. They are the more precious to me, sir, as, besides the universal testimonies of personal affection from the people of the United States, in my behalf, which it would be ungrateful in me not to acknowledge, and which I enjoy with delight, I find in them additional proofs of their attachment to those constitutional blessings, those republican institutions, which have been the sources of so much prosperity and happiness.

This city, sir, owing to the felicity of its peculiar situation, had been a conspicuous spot, early in the times when American colonies were but instruments to the selfish and ambitious passions of their respective European governments, in nothing so conspicuous as when, in the vicinity of this place, an opportunity was offered to a young militia volunteer, to display that happy mixture of superior judgment and undaunted valor, which was afterwards so providentially evinced in the commander in chief of our revolutionary army. So, in the very time of the revolution, Pittsburgh has proved very interesting to us as a military post, nor can I recal those transactions, without gratefully remembering that my name has been associated with its military existence as a fort; but mark what has since happened; independence, freedom, equal rights, added to its local advantages, have at once made it a wonder of industry, prosperity, manufacturing creations, and improvements; and this, even when compared with the wonders of every kind, which have marked the progress of these happy United States.

Accept, sir, in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, my ardent and patriotic wishes for the continued and ever-increasing blessings which I am delighted to witness, and my affectionate and respectful acknowledgements.

A salute of 24 rounds, was fired on the arrival of the General at the Arsenal. And immediately after his introduction to the city authorities, at the Turnpike Gate, a salute of 24 rounds was fired on behalf of the corporation, by a column of U. S. Light Artillery, detached from the Arsenal by Major Churchill, and posted on the common near the Catholic Church.

The following was the order of Procession.

1. Major Gen. Wilkins' command, comprising the City Volunteers, several volunteer corps from the country, Capt. Murray's Troop of Light Dragoons, and a detachment of U. S. Artillery.
2. The Committee of Arrangement, on horseback.
3. Gen. LAFAYETTE and the Mayor, in a barouche, drawn by four white horses, with two special marshals, the sons of revolutionary officers, on each side, on horseback.
4. Revolutionary officers and soldiers, in carriages.
5. G. W. La Fayette, and Col. Lavasseur, with the Recorder and President of the District, in a carriage.
6. City Police.
7. Select and Common Councils.
8. High Sheriff and Marshal of the District.
9. Clerks of the several Courts.
10. Judges of the Courts.
11. Clergy.
12. Members of the Bar.
13. Medical Profession.
14. Music.
15. Young Men.
16. Citizens generally.
17. Chief Marshal.

Marshals, rode on each side of the procession, distinguished by batons and blue scarfs.

The procession moved down Penn to Hand-street, along Hand to Liberty, down Liberty to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, down Market to Water, up Water to Wood, and up Wood to Darlington's.

Steam Boats.—A new principle in the construction of steam boats, is about to be tried in New York. The boat rolls *over* the water on cylindrical buoyant wheels, instead of being propelled by force through it, as at present. The body of the boat being above water, and the wheels on which it rests turning as the boat progresses, all resistance is obviated. This boat can, with the greatest facility be *rolled over all bars and shoals*, and by a very little alteration, it may be made to cross necks of land, or any piece of ground, on inclined plains or rail-ways.

Lanc. Jour.

Grand Island,—By the advertisement of the Surveyor General, [of New-York] under an act of the late session of the Legislature, Grand Island, with the other islands in the Niagara River, are to be sold at auction, on the 3d of June next. Grand Island is one of the most precious tracts in the world, not only on account of the fertility of its soil, but more particularly on account of the incalculable extent of its water privileges, and its admirable locality. The Niagara Straits will one day be found to be in the centre of the most flourishing and thickly peopled region on the globe.

Troy Sentinel.

AMERICAN MINERALS.

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

Samuel Robinson, M. D. has recently published in Boston, "A catalogue of American Minerals, with their localities," calculated for a guide to those who are making collections. It appears from this catalogue that the United States possess abundant sources of some of the most useful minerals, and of the stones used in jewelry. The following account of the most valuable minerals found in the United States, we have drawn from Mr. Robinson's work.

Nitre (Salt-petre) is furnished in large quantities from caverns which abound in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Madison County, Kentucky, there is a cavern more than one third of a mile in length, forty feet in breadth, and ten feet in height, the earth of which yields from one to two pounds of nitre per bushel.—This cavern extends entirely through a hill, and affords a convenient passage for horses and wagons. In the Cherokee country, near the bank of Tennessee river, there is a cavern 50 feet high and 160 feet wide, through which a river flows 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide—one bushel of earth from this cavern yields from 3 to 10 pounds of nitre. In some places in Kentucky, large masses of nitre, nearly pure, are found; and at the head of vallies, sand stone impregnated with nitre sometimes rises 60 or 100 feet high—one bushel of this sand-stone yields from 10 to 20 pounds of nitre.

Alum is found in 10 or 11 states, in small quantities. It has been discovered in Sheffield, Leyden, Conway, and Ware, in Massachusetts. In Sheffield, pounds of it can easily be collected, nearly as pure as that of commerce. It occurs in several counties in Ohio, where it is collected and used for dying. In Arkansas, there is an acclivity, where "the observer, on removing a few loose slates under his feet, will discover the upper surface of many thousand tons of alum. Alum ore occurs at Cape Sable in Maryland, where 120 tons of alum have been made in a year.

Flint is found in several states and beds of *chalk* in Missouri.

Buhrstone is quarried to furnish millstones, at Washington, Mass. in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Indiana. On Racoon Creek, in Indiana, buhrstones cover an area of 10 or 15 acres. On Sand creek, in the same state, the locality is 20 acres in extent, and practical millers have pronounced this buhrstone equal, if not superior to the French Burrs.

Gypsom (Plaster of Paris) is abundant in Onondaga and Madison counties; on Onondaga creek, near Cayuga lake, and in some other places in New-York. It is found in Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

Marble is quarried in Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and several other states. At Lanesborough, Mass. marble to the value of $10,000 is sawed annually; $8000 worth is annually quarried in Sheffield; and the amount obtained from West Stockbridge is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars per annum. Quarries of beautifully variegated marble are opened in Maryland. In Swanton, Vt. black, grey, and dove marble are quarried.

Copperas, (sulphate of iron,) is found in several of the states, and manufactories of this article are established in Vermont, Maryland, Ohio, and Tennessee. Beds of pure native copperas are found in caves in Tennessee. At Cummington, in Massachusetts, there is a rock called the "Copperas rock," pieces of which are used as a substitute for copperas, in dying.

Sand, suitable for the manufacture of the best flint glass, is found in Pennsylvania, Missouri, &c.

The *Clay Slate* quarries, in York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, yield annually about 1600 tons of slate, of an excellent quality.

Noraculite occurs in numerous beds, in North-Carolina, and answers the description of the Turkey oil-stone. It is preferred by carpenters to any hones in the market. There is a fine bed of water hones twenty-one miles west of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Shell Limestone. A stratum of Limestone, composed chiefly of oyster-shells, commences near Eutaw springs, in South-Carolina, and extends through Georgia and Florida, to the Gulf of Mexico, at St. Marks. It sometimes disappears under the sand. The basis of the land forming the N. E. boundary of the Gulf of Mexico is formed of it; and from thence it proceeds into Alabama, where it forms a basis of 100 miles square, and includes six counties. It then passes N. W. to the Chickasaw country, where it terminates near the Mississippi, extending 600 miles in length, from 10 to 100 in width, and probably 300 feet in thickness. In some parts it presents immense banks of loose shells, 10 or 15 miles in length, without the mixture of any other substance. The tower and fort at St. Marks, and the church and government-house at St. Augustine, in Florida, are built of limestone, composed entirely of shells cemented together.

Petrified Wood, (wood changed into stone.) An excessive drought, in 1800, displayed to view on the bottom of the Mississippi river, near Natchez, a flat of more than 100 paces wide, which was probably never before visible to human eyes. On this flat were to be seen trunks of trees in a complete state of petrifaction, bearing no marks of timber but the form. On the same flat lie thousands of bodies, of all sizes, from the bulk of walnuts to that of large pots, which have the appearance of stone. Petrified trunks and branches of trees are often found in other states.

Epsom Salt, sulphate of magnesia, is so abundant in a cave near Corydon, Ind. that it is carried away by wagon loads.—It sometimes appears in masses weighing 10 pounds, and a bushel of the earth of the cavern yields from 4 to 25 pounds of salt. Epsom salt is found in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky.

Mercury combined with sulphur occurs abundantly on the shores of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Erie. It occurs in the soil in the form of black and red sand, and in banks of clay. It yields by distillation about 60 per cent of mercury.

Petroleum, or mineral oil, is found in various parts of Ohio and New-York. On the eastern continent, petroleum generally flows from the vicinity of beds of coal; also from limestone rocks. It is used in the place of oil for lighting houses, streets, and churches.

Of the stones used in jewelry, Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Praise, Chalcedony, Cornelian, Jasper, Agate, Zircon, Adularia, Nephrite, Emerald, Beryl, Precious Garnet, and many others have been found in the United States. Almost all of the stones just mentioned are found in Hampshire county, Mass. The Topaz has been found at Goshen and Middlefield, Mass. and no where else in the United States.

Coal is abundant in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee, and occurs in other states. The coal of Pennsylvania is said to extend over one third part of the state. Coal is found in South Hadley, and in the Southampton lead mines, in Mass.

Salt.—It is said that an extensive plain, 280 miles S. W. from Osage, presents in dry hot weather, an incrustation of clean white salt, from two to six inches thick.—The hunters and Indians agree in reporting that rock salt, as white and clear as alum, exists in the Pawnee mountains, near the Arkansas. Large blocks of red rock salt are found in the crevices of the mountains eastward of Jefferson Lake.

Iron ores are abundant in the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the other states. A layer of iron ore from 20 to 30 miles broad, and from 10 to 12 inches thick, extends from Little Falls, N. Y. to 30 miles beyond Niagara river, a distance of 250 miles. In Massachusetts there are 17 localities of bog iron ore, and many of the various oxides of iron. Beds of iron are found in Hawley, Mass, and "specimens of this ore can hardly be excelled for richness and beauty." At Salisbury, Con. a mine of iron ore has been open about 70 years, and the ore is still very abundant, and yields some of the best iron in the United States. Near Red River, in Louisiana, large masses of *meteoric* iron have been found, one of which, weighing more than 3000 pounds, is now in the museum of the Philosophical Society, of New-York.—[Meteoric iron falls from the air in all parts of the world, and appears to be formed in the atmosphere by some process hitherto unknown.]

Native magnet is found in Rhode Island, New-York, &c.

Native copper is found in several states, but is abundant only in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Superior. On the river Ononagan, 30 miles south from the Lake, there is a mass, weighing, by estimation, 2200 pounds. Native copper exists in Whately, Mass.

Peat, (a species of turf used for fuel) is found in 16 towns in Massachusetts, and in three or four other states.

Yellow Ochre is obtained in great quantity, in Williamstown and Rehoboth, Mass. It is abundant in Georgia.

Lead ore (sulphuret of lead) has been discovered in almost every state in the Union. The vein in Hampshire County, Mass, is 6 or 8 feet in diameter, and extends at least 20 miles from Montgomery to Whately. The most important locality of lead ore, which the United States or the world contains, is in Missouri. It has been explored at various places from the river Arkansas to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, a distance of 700 miles. The number of mines wrought in Missouri, is 45—and the quantity of lead annually smelted is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds. The ore yields, on assay, 82 per cent. of metallic lead, and the remainder is chiefly sulphur. The oldest mine in the state, was discovered in 1720. There are rich lead mines in Illinois and the N. W. Territory.

Native gold has been found in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Native silver has been found in small quantities, in 4 or 5 states.

Zinc and *Manganese* exist in several places in the United States. Manganese ore is abundant in Plainfield Mass.

Potters porcelain and *pipe clay* are abundant in several states. In Savoy, Berkshire Co. Mass. there is a bed of porcelain clay, (the clay of which porcelain or china ware is made) 3 feet deep, and of unknown extent.

Graphite (from which black lead is prepared) occurs in 10 or 12 states. There are 12 localities of this mineral in Massachusetts, and 22 in New-York. Near Ticonderoga, N. Y. three tons of black lead are prepared for the market annually.

The French having sent general *Vial*, as their envoy to Malta; to counteract him, or in other words, *to stop him up*, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of *Cork*. This would rather be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia: the French government having sent him an ambassador *without an arm*, he next day despatched one to Versailles *with a wooden leg!*

From the Portsmouth N. H. Journal, May 2

The Thellusson estate.—In the late intelligence from England, it is stated that an argument was recently commenced in the House of Lords in a case involving the validity of the will of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq. As this will is one of the most extraordinary testaments ever made, a short account of it may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Peter Thellusson, a merchant in London, died on the 21st of July, 1797, leaving about £700,000 of productive personal property, real estate in England worth £140,000 and two plantations in the West Indies. His wife, three sons, three daughters, and ten grand children, were living at the time of his death.

By his last will he gave to his wife his country house at Plaistow, his furniture, carriages &c. and an annuity of £2140 so long as she remained a widow; but in case she married again, the house and furniture were to be sold, and her annuity reduced to £575.

To each of his sons, he gave £7,600—making, with the money already advanced to them £23,000 each. "This provision," he says, "and the great success they have met with in business will be sufficient to procure them comfort; and it is my earnest wish and desire, that they will avoid ostentation, vanity, and pompous show." And in another part of his will he says, in relation to his sons, "I most earnestly hope and pray to God that they will never quit business."

To each of his unmarried daughters, he gave £12,000, to be forfeited, if either of them married at all during his life time; or married after his death, without the consent of his wife and executors: and to his married daughter, he gave an annuity of £100 and some small legacies.

After some further legacies to his brother, his executors and several friends, he gave all the residue of his estate (consisting of about £600,000 in personal property, and of land yielding an annual income of £4,500) to certain friends *in trust*, to receive the rents, interests and profits, and to invest the same in the purchase of lands as fast as received, so that the whole might accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons which might be living at the time of his death, and the lives of any sons of his grandsons which might be born during his own life, and as long as the last survivor of any of these should live. He then directed that at the death of such last survivor, the accumulated fund should be divided into three parts, and that one part should be conveyed to the eldest male lineal descendant of each of his three sons; and upon failure of such descendants of either of his sons, that share to go to the others; and upon failure of such lineal male descendants, the whole to go to the sinking fund towards paying the national debt.

Various computations have been made of the probable value of this accumulated property at the time of its ultimate division; founded of course on the probable duration of the lives of the testator's descendants.—The *lowest* calculation makes it nineteen millions of pounds sterling, or $84,360,000, about *twenty-eight millions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to a share.*

It is worthy of remark that the testator had no quarrel or dissatisfaction with any member of his family but lived with them all in habits of friendship and confidence; though he determined that not one of them who was living during his own life should enjoy his property. It is equally remarkable, that while he inculcated so earnestly habits of industry and frugality to his sons, he should provide such enormous fortunes for his remote descendants. It doubtless originated in vanity.

The provisions of this will excited so much attention, that it gave rise to an act of parliament [40 Geo. III. chap. 98] prohibiting any person for the future from settling or devising property, for a longer period than twenty-one years after the death of the grantor or testator—being the longest time in which a fund could be wanted for the benefit of minor children.

Dr. Sydenham had a patient whom he had long prescribed for; but his prescriptions were inefficient, and at last Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted—that he could not pretend to advise him any farther. "But," said he, "there is a Dr. Robinson, who lives at Inverness, who is much more skilled in complaints of this kind than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you with a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better." The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road; but travelling was a very different undertaking then from what it is now, and a journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived, however, at the place of destination; but no Dr. Robinson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in town. This, of course, enraged the gentleman very much; and he took the road back to London, raging, and vowing vengeance on the Doctor. On his arrival, he vented all his rage on the latter, and abused him for sending him a journey of so many miles for nothing. When his fury was a little abated—"Well, now," said Sydenham, "after all, is your health any better?" "Better!" said he; "yes Sir, it is better.—I am Sir, as well as I ever was in my life; but no thanks to *you* for that."—"Well," said Sydenham, "you have still reason to thank Dr. Robinson.—I wanted to send you a journey, with an object in view. I knew it would do you good; in going, you had Dr. Robinson in contemplation, and in returning, you were equally busy in thinking of scolding me."

CERTAINTY.

Goldie, the miller, was confessedly an honest man, for he never cheated himself. He used to inquire of his man, "Sawney, did ye tak the mulcture frae that sack?" "I am not sure," was the usual reply.—"Mak sure!" says Goldie, whose maxim was, "rather cheat than be cheated."

Profitable Sheep.—Mr. P. Mulvany of this place lately sheared twenty merino bucks which yielded him one hundred and forty-nine pounds of wool.

St. Clairsv. Gaz

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1825.

From the Mercury.

Reception of General Lafayette.

Our time permits us at present to do little more than announce the arrival of the General in Pittsburgh, and to give a mere outline of his reception and entertainment in this city. We could have wished that our day of publication had not come so immediately on the heels of this interesting event, because we are desirous of doing at least something like justice to the most imposing spectacle we ever witnessed: a scene in which a whole population expressed its gratitude, its veneration, and its love, for one of the founders of the republic.

The General and family came down the Monongahela from Elizabethtown in a barge, and arrived at Braddock's Fields, at the hospitable mansion of George Wallace, Esq. on Sunday evening last.—Early on Monday morning, the committee of arrangement and Capt. Murray's troop of light dragoons, and a number of other respectable citizens, were introduced to him there; and tendered to him their affectionate congratulations on his arrival. He was conducted by the committee and the troop to the U. S. arsenal, to breakfast with Major Churchill, the commandant: after breakfast, the General spent a short time in viewing the public works.

From the arsenal, he was conducted along the turnpike road to Bell's clover-field, where the volunteer troops, consisting of the battalion of Pittsburgh volunteers, and several volunteer corps from the country, under the command of Major-General Wilkins, were drawn up in line to receive him.—Here the General alighted from his carriage and reviewed the troops, which presented a very imposing and interesting spectacle.

At the turnpike gate, the General, accompanied by the Mayor, was handed into a barouche, drawn by four white horses; and a procession, formed agreeably to the previous arrangements, conducted him into the city, to his lodgings, at Darlington's hotel, which were fitted up for the occasion in a style of elegance highly creditable to the taste of the proprietor, and which we believe has seldom been surpassed.

The progress of the General through the city to his lodgings, was marked with abundant manifestations of the hearty welcome with which he was received. The streets through which he passed, were filled to overflowing, as also were the doors, windows, and every place where a view could be obtained. Every countenance beamed with pleasure, and every eye sparkled with delight. It was the grateful homage of a free people, flowing from the heart, towards the early, distinguished, and unwearied champion of freedom.

At Darlington's, the general received, and was introduced to, a croud of admiring visiters. All were received with cordiality and affection; and none more so than our old revolutionary veterans, his compatriots in arms.

The hon. Charles Shaler, in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, delivered the eloquent and affecting address which follows. Mr. E. Gazzam, in behalf of the young men, also delivered an address, but we had not obtained a copy of it, at the time of drawing up this article. The general dined with the committee of arrangement and several distinguished strangers, among whom were gov. Morrow, of Ohio, and his aids, Majors Pendleton and King, who had accompanied the general to this city.

In the evening, a splendid ball was given at Col. Ramsay's in which the youth, the beauty, and the fashion of the city, paid their homage to their venerated and beloved guest.

But a scene not less interesting than any which had preceded it took place on Tuesday morning.—The children of the city, headed by their respective teachers, were arranged along Wood-street in front of the general's lodgings. The general saluted them, in passing along the line uncovered, and he appeared greatly pleased with this testimony of affection. Incidents like these, strike at once on the tenderest sensibilities of the heart. May the rising generation profit by the example of disinterested virtue and patriotism, which his whole life has displayed.

The general visited the different manufacturing establishments of the city, and appeared much pleased with the ingenuity of our artists, and their progress in the arts.

A public dinner was given him at col. Ramsay's, in every respect suitable to the occasion, but we had not received the account of the proceedings at the time our paper went to press.

The family of the general consists of his son, Maj. G. W. Lafayette, Col. Lavasseur, and count Syon, who engaged the particular attention of all the visiters, not only by their personal worth, but also as the companions of their country's benefactor.

The general departed this day (Wednesday) for Erie, and proceeds eastward, by the way of the lakes.

We stated in our opening that we could give only an outline of the proceedings on this interesting occasion. Many incidents of an interesting character occurred, the account of which we must defer for the present. We shall only add that the greatest harmony and good order prevailed throughout the whole of the occasion.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. *Charles Shaler*, on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

HAVING been requested by my fellow citizens to congratulate you on your arrival amongst us, and to express the high sense they entertain of your distinguished and disinterested services; in accordance with the duty devolved upon me, I feel a peculiar happiness in presenting you with their felicitations, and bidding you a cordial welcome to the City of Pittsburgh.

The annals of the world have exhibited no such display of the moral sublime, as that which has attended your reception in every part of the Union

Io Paeans have been chaunted at the triumphal entries of a victor; tributary kings have prostrated themselves at the chariot wheels of a conqueror; but what nation has heretofore displayed, what era has before witnessed, a whole people, a race of Freemen, proudly conscious of their independence, bowing their hearts before the shrine of virtue and of worth; returning thanks for services that have been illustrated by the suns of half a century, and venerating in the winter of his days, the man whose youth has been consecrated to the sacred cause of liberty, and whose valor and philanthropy had conferred blessings as inestimable as his name is immortal?

If any thing could serve to strengthen the deep sympathies of the present moment; if any thing could serve to heighten the tone of feeling which your presence, aided by our recollections of your pre-eminent services, excites in our bosoms, it would be that the ground on which we now stand, owes its first traces of civilization to French adventure and enterprise; that we can still point to the venerable remains of a fortress, over whose battlement the standard of France once waved in triumph; to fields which recal the traditional tale of French valor and which have been consecrated to glory by French blood.

It is amidst scenes like these, where every thing is calculated to superadd veneration for your country to gratitude for yourself, that we hail *thee*, beloved friend of Washington, father of our country; benefactor of mankind! It is amidst scenes like these that the battles of Chadsford, of James-town, of Monmouth and of York-town, burst upon our memories; and when with the recollection of the name they have immortalized, the venerable form of the hero appears to our admiring senses; can it be that the flush of deep sympathy should not tinge every cheek, the warm current of affection quicken the throb in every heart, and the extatic tear of gratitude hang trembling in every eye.

Oh! no, the tone of American feeling is too deeply seated to be expressed by language; it is only in a heart like your own, that its force can be understood.

Your deeds, general, are not recorded on monuments of brass or tablets of marble; no, they have been already written by the pen of immortality on the highest entablature of the temple of freedom, that proud edifice whose foundation stone you aided in laying, whose altar has been cemented by your blood, and that of your compatriots in arms; an edifice indestructable by time; whose base is as deep as the solid pillars of the earth, whose height reaches the bright empyrean above us, whose extent enlarges with the accumulating millions of worshippers, at the shrine of Liberty, and the fame of whose founders must increase with the expansion of the intellectual faculties of man, and serve as the bright constellation to guide future men and future ages to the haven of happiness and true glory.

How delightful must have been your emotion upon revisiting a land where you had left a people in their infancy, to behold them advancing towards maturity under institutions whose origin had been aided by your adventurous valor. How enviable your sensations when you beheld the tree planted by your hand, and nurtured by your blood, expanding its branches from Ocean to Ocean. When you left us, scarce three millions of people breathed the air of Freedom; your return found more than ten millions enjoying all its blessings. In the hour of your triumph, population had not passed the Apallachian Hills; the torrent now presses on the verge of the Rocky Mountains, and, bursting over that barrier, will in a few years force its way to the Pacific. At that period, a few scattered settlements on the Mississippi and his tributaries, served by the contrast between civilized and savage man, to exhibit the dark character of the population which inhabited their barbarous shores; you have lately floated on the bosom of the father of waters and stemmed the current of some of the principal sources of his mighty floods, and you have found a fertile land teeming with population, rich in the arts of civilized and cultivated life. When you left us, the spirit of commerce had scarce awakened in our sea ports; now, there is no harbor so remote that is not burthened with our ships; no sea that is not whitened with our canvass; no nation that does not respect our flag; and scarce a people so barbarous as to be ignorant of our revolutionary struggle. If then, national gratitude were less intense, the want of it would not detract from your glory, nor diminish the effect that these changes must have on your feelings; but that gratitude is powerful and overwhelming, it is the first lesson we learn from our fathers, it is the first lesson taught to lisping infancy. Receive its homage then, in the name of those who still survive the day in which your right to it was acquired; receive it as the best evidence of our veneration for those departed worthies, who left the privilege of bestowing it to us, a sacred inheritance; receive it in the name of those for whom I am now instrumental in paying, and in the name of posterity who will be taught to rank this day as one consecrated to a great and hallowed purpose, and with it receive our fervent supplication to the Supreme Arbiter of events, for your future prosperity and continued happiness.

General *Lafayette's Answer* to the Address delivered in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

THE kind eagerness which the citizens of Pittsburgh have deigned to feel for my arrival among them, the welcome from the people which I have now the inexpressible pleasure to receive, and the flattering, sympathising manner, in which you are pleased to mention those feelings, fill my heart with sentiments of the warmest gratitude. They are the more precious to me, sir, as, besides the universal testimonies of personal affection from the people of the United States, in my behalf, which it would be ungrateful in me not to acknowledge, and which I enjoy with delight, I find in them additional proofs of their attachment to those constitutional blessings, those republican institutions, which have been the sources of so much prosperity and happiness.

This city, sir, owing to the felicity of its peculiar situation, had been a conspicuous spot, early in the times when American colonies were but instruments to the selfish and ambitious passions of their respective European governments, in nothing so conspicuous as when, in the vicinity of this place, an opportunity was offered to a young militia volunteer, to display that happy mixture of superior judgment and undaunted valor, which was afterwards so providentially evinced in the commander in chief of our revolutionary army. So, in the very time of the revolution, Pittsburgh has proved very interesting to us as a military post, nor can I recal those transactions, without gratefully remembering that my name has been associated with its military existence as a fort; but mark what has since happened; independence, freedom, equal rights, added to its local advantages, have at once made it a wonder of industry, prosperity, manufacturing creations, and improvements; and this, even when compared with the wonders of every kind, which have marked the progress of these happy United States.

Accept, sir, in behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, my ardent and patriotic wishes for the continued and ever-increasing blessings which I am delighted to witness, and my affectionate and respectful acknowledgements.

A salute of 24 rounds, was fired on the arrival of the General at the Arsenal. And immediately after his introduction to the city authorities, at the Turnpike Gate, a salute of 24 rounds was fired on behalf of the corporation, by a column of U. S. Light Artillery, detached from the Arsenal by Major Churchill, and posted on the common near the Catholic Church.

* * *

The following was the order of Procession.

1. Major Gen. Wilkins' command, comprising the City Volunteers, several volunteer corps from the country, Capt. Murray's Troop of Light Dragoons, and a detachment of U. S. Artillery
2. The Committee of Arrangement, on horseback.
3. Gen. LAFAYETTE and the Mayor, in a barouche, drawn by four white horses, with two special marshals, the sons of revolutionary officers, on each side, on horseback.
4. Revolutionary officers and soldiers, in carriages.
5. G. W. La Fayette, and Col. Lavasseur, with the Recorder and President of the District, in a carriage.
6. City Police.
7. Select and Common Councils.
8. High Sheriff and Marshal of the District.
9. Clerks of the several Courts.
10. Judges of the Courts.
11. Clergy.
12. Members of the Bar.
13. Medical Profession.
14. Music.
15. Young Men.
16. Citizens generally.
17. Chief Marshal.

Marshals, rode on each side of the procession, distinguished by batons and blue scarfs.

The procession moved down Penn to Hand-street, along Hand to Liberty, down Liberty to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, down Market to Water, up Water to Wood, and up Wood to Darlington's.

Steam Boats.—A new principl in the construction of steam boats, is about to be tried in New York The boat rolls *over* the water on cylindrical buoyant wheels, instead of being propelled by force through it, as at present. The body of the boat being above water, and the wheels on which it rests turning as the boat progresses, all resistance is obviated. This boat can, with the greatest facility be *rolled over all bars and shoals*, and by a very little alteration, it may be made to cross necks of land, or any piece of ground, on inclined plains or rail-ways

Lanc. Jour.

* * *

Grand Island,—By the advertisement of the Surveyor General, [of New-York] under an act of the late session of the Legislature, Grand Island, with the other islands in the Niagara River, are to be sold at auction, on the 3d of June next. Grand Island is one of the most precious tracts in the world, not only on account of the fertility of its soil, but more particularly on account of the incalculable extent of its water privileges and its admirable locality. The Niagara Straits will one day be found to be in the centre of the most flourishing and thickly peopled region on the globe.

Troy Sentinel.

AMERICAN MINERALS.

From the New-Hampshire Gazette.

Samuel Robinson, M. D. has recently published in Boston, "A catalogue of American Minerals, with their localities," calculated for a guide to those who are making collections. It appears from this catalogue that the United States possess abundant sources of some of the most useful minerals, and of the stones used in jewelry. The following account of the most valuable minerals found in the United States, we have drawn from Mr. Robinson's work.

Nitre (Salt-petre) is furnished in large quantities from caverns which abound in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Madison County, Kentucky, there is a cavern more than one third of a mile in length, forty feet in breadth, and ten feet in height, the earth of which yields from one to two pounds of nitre per bushel.—This cavern extends entirely through a hill, and affords a convenient passage for horses and wagons. In the Cherokee country, near the bank of Tennessee river, there is a cavern 50 feet high and 160 feet wide, through which a river flows 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide—one bushel of earth from this cavern yields from 3 to 10 pounds of nitre. In some places in Kentucky, large masses of nitre, nearly pure, are found; and at the head of vallies, sand stone impregnated with nitre sometimes rises 60 or 100 feet high—one bushel of this sand-stone yields from 10 to 20 pounds of nitre.

Alum is found in 10 or 11 states, in small quantities. It has been discovered in Sheffield, Leyden, Conway, and Ware, in Massachusetts. In Sheffield, pounds of it can easily be collected, nearly as pure as that of commerce. It occurs in several counties in Ohio, where it is collected and used for dying. In Arkansas, there is an acclivity, where "the observer, on removing a few loose slates under his feet, will discover the upper surface of many thousand tons of alum. Alum ore occurs at Cape Sable in Maryland, where 120 tons of alum have been made in a year.

Flint is found in several states and beds of *chalk* in Missouri.

Buhrstone is quarried to furnish millstones, at Washington, Mass. in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Indiana. On Racoon Creek, in Indiana, buhrstones cover an area of 10 or 15 acres. On Sand creek, in the same state, the locality is 20 acres in extent, and practical millers have pronounced this buhrstone equal, if not superior to the French Burrs.

Gypsom (Plaster of Paris) is abundant in Onondaga and Madison counties; on Onondaga creek, near Cayuga lake, and in some other places in New-York. It is found in Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

Marble is quarried in Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and several other states. At Lanesborough, Mass. marble to the value of $10,000 is sawed annually; $8000 worth is annually quarried in Sheffield; and the amount obtained from West Stockbridge is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars per annum. Quarries of beautifully variegated marble are opened in Maryland. In Swanton, Vt. black, grey, and dove marble are quarried.

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Noraculite occurs in numerous beds, in North-Carolina, and answers the description of the Turkey oil-stone. It is preferred by carpenters to any hones in the market. There is a fine bed of water hones twenty-one miles west of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Shell Limestone. A stratum of Limestone, composed chiefly of oyster-shells, commences near Eutaw springs, in South-Carolina, and extends through Georgia and Florida, to the Gulf of Mexico, at St. Marks. It sometimes disappears under the sand. The basis of the land forming the N. E. boundary of the Gulf of Mexico is formed of it; and from thence it proceeds into Alabama, where it forms a basis of 100 miles square, and includes six counties. It then passes N. W. to the Chickasaw country, where it terminates near the Mississippi, extending 600 miles in length, from 10 to 100 in width, and probably 300 feet in thickness. In some parts it presents immense banks of loose shells, 10 or 15 miles in length, without the mixture of any other substance. The tower and fort at St. Marks, and the church and government-house at St. Augustine, in Florida, are built of limestone, composed entirely of shells cemented together.

Petrified Wood, (wood changed into stone.) An excessive drought, in 1800, displayed to view on the bottom of the Mississippi river, near Natchez, a flat of more than 100 paces wide, which was probably never before visible to human eyes. On this flat were to be seen trunks of trees in a complete state of petrifaction, bearing no marks of timber but the form. On the same flat lie thousands of bodies, of all sizes, from the bulk of walnuts to that of large pots, which have the appearance of stone. Petrified trunks and branches of trees are often found in other states.

Epsom Salt, sulphate of magnesia, is so abundant in a cave near Corydon, Ind. that it is carried away by wagon loads.—It sometimes appears in masses weighing 10 pounds, and a bushel of the earth of the cavern yields from 4 to 25 pounds of salt. Epsom salt is found in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky.

Mercury combined with sulphur occurs abundantly on the shores of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Erie. It occurs in the soil in the form of black and red sand, and in banks of clay. It yields by distillation about 60 per cent of mercury.

Petroleum, or mineral oil, is found in various parts of Ohio and New-York. On the eastern continent, petroleum generally flows from the vicinity of beds of coal; also from limestone rocks. It is used in the place of oil for lighting houses, streets, and churches.

Of the stones used in jewelry, Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Praise, Chalcedony, Cornelian, Jasper, Agate, Zircon, Adularia, Nephrite, Emerald, Beryl, Precious Garnet, and many others have been found in the United States. Almost all of the stones just mentioned are found in Hampshire county, Mass. The Topaz has been found at Goshen and Middlefield, Mass. and no where else in the United States.

Coal is abundant in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee, and occurs in other states. The coal of Pennsylvania is said to extend over one third part of the state. Coal is found in South Hadley, and in the Southampton lead mines, in Mass.

Salt.—It is said that an extensive plain, 280 miles S. W. from Osage, presents in dry hot weather, an incrustation of clean white salt, from two to six inches thick.—The hunters and Indians agree in reporting that rock salt, as white and clear as alum, exists in the Pawnee mountains, near the Arkansas. Large blocks of red rock salt are found in the crevices of the mountains eastward of Jefferson Lake.

Iron ores are abundant in the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the other states. A layer of iron ore from 20 to 30 miles broad, and from 10 to 12 inches thick, extends from Little Falls, N. Y. to 30 miles beyond Niagara river, a distance of 250 miles. In Massachusetts there are 17 localities of bog iron ore, and many of the various oxides of iron. Beds of iron are found in Hawley, Mass. and "specimens of this ore can hardly be excelled for richness and beauty." At Salisbury, Con. a mine of iron ore has been open about 70 years, and the ore is still very abundant, and yields some of the best iron in the United States. Near Red River, in Louisiana, large masses of *meteoric* iron have been found, one of which, weighing more than 3000 pounds, is now in the museum of the Philosophical Society, of New-York.—[Meteoric iron falls from the air in all parts of the world, and appears to be formed in the atmosphere by some process hitherto unknown.]

Native magnet is found in Rhode Island, New-York, &c.

Native copper is found in several states, but is abundant only in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Superior. On the river Ononagan, 30 miles south from the Lake, there is a mass, weighing, by estimation, 2200 pounds. Native copper exists in Whately, Mass.

Peat, (a species of turf used for fuel) is found in 16 towns in Massachusetts, and in three or four other states.

Yellow Ochre is obtained in great quantity, in Williamstown and Rehoboth, Mass. It is abundant in Georgia.

Lead ore (sulphuret of lead) has been discovered in almost every state in the Union. The vein in Hampshire County, Mass, is 6 or 8 feet in diameter, and extends at least 20 miles from Montgomery to Whately. The most important locality of lead ore, which the United States or the world contains, is in Missouri. It has been explored at various places from the river Arkansas to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, a distance of 700 miles. The number of mines wrought in Missouri, is 45—and the quantity of lead annually smelted is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds. The ore yields, on assay, 82 per cent. of metallic lead, and the remainder is chiefly sulphur. The oldest mine in the state, was discovered in 1720. There are rich lead mines in Illinois and the N. W. Territory.

Native gold has been found in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Native silver has been found in small quantities, in 4 or 5 states.

Zinc and *Manganese* exist in several places in the United States. Manganese ore is abundant in Plainfield Mass.

Potters porcelain and *pipe clay* are abundant in several states. In Savoy, Berkshire Co. Mass. there is a bed of porcelain clay, (the clay of which porcelain or china ware is made) 3 feet deep, and of unknown extent.

Graphite (from which black lead is prepared) occurs in 10 or 12 states. There are 12 localities of this mineral in Massachusetts, and 22 in New-York. Near Ticonderoga, N. Y. three tons of black lead are prepared for the market annually.

The French having sent general *Vial*, as their envoy to Malta; to counteract him, or in other words, *to stop him up*, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of *Cork*. This would rather be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia: the French government having sent him an ambassador *without an arm*, he next day despatched one to Versailles *with a wooden leg!*

From the Portsmouth N. H. Journal, May 21

The Thellusson estate.—In the late intelligence from England, it is stated that an argument was recently commenced in the House of Lords in a case involving the validity of the will of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq. As this will is one of the most extraordinary testaments ever made, a short account of it may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Peter Thellusson, a merchant in London, died on the 21st of July, 1797, leaving about £700,000 of productive personal property, real estate in England worth £140,000 and two plantations in the West Indies. His wife, three sons, three daughters, and ten grand children, were living at the time of his death.

By his last will he gave to his wife his country house at Plaistow, his furniture, carriages &c. and an annuity of £2140 so long as she remained a widow; but in case she married again, the house and furniture were to be sold, and her annuity reduced to £575.

To each of his sons, he gave £7,600—making, with the money already advanced to them £23,000 each. "This provision," he says, "and the great success they have met with in business will be sufficient to procure them comfort; and it is my earnest wish and desire, that they will avoid ostentation, vanity, and pompous show." And in another part of his will he says, in relation to his sons, "I most earnestly hope and pray to God that they will never quit business."

To each of his unmarried daughters, he gave £12,000, to be forfeited, if either of them married at all during his life time; or married after his death, without the consent of his wife and executors: and to his married daughter, he gave an annuity of £100 and some small legacies.

After some further legacies to his brother, his executors and several friends, he gave all the residue of his estate (consisting of about £600,000 in personal property, and of land yielding an annual income of £4,500) to certain friends *in trust*, to receive the rents, interests and profits, and to invest the same in the purchase of lands as fast as received, so that the whole might accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons which might be living at the time of his death, and the lives of any sons of his grandsons which might be born during his own life, and as long as the last survivor of any of these should live. He then directed that at the death of such last survivor, the accumulated fund should be divided into three parts, and that one part should be conveyed to the eldest male lineal descendant of each of his three sons; and upon failure of such descendants of either of his sons, that share to go to the others; and upon failure of such lineal male descendants, the whole to go to the sinking fund towards paying the national debt.

Various computations have been made of the probable value of this accumulated property at the time of its ultimate division; founded of course on the probable duration of the lives of the testator's descendants.—The *lowest* calculation makes it nineteen millions of pounds sterling, or $84,360,000, about *twenty-eight millions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to a share.*

It is worthy of remark that the testator had no quarrel or dissatisfaction with any member of his family but lived with them all in habits of friendship and confidence; though he determined that not one of them who was living during his own life should enjoy his property. It is equally remarkable, that while he inculcated so earnestly habits of industry and frugality to his sons, he should provide such enormous fortunes for his remote descendants. It doubtless originated in vanity.

The provisions of this will excited so much attention, that it gave rise to an act of parliament [40 Geo. III. chap. 98] prohibiting any person for the future from settling or devising property, for a longer period than twenty-one years after the death of the grantor or testator—being the longest time in which a fund could be wanted for the benefit of minor children.

Dr. Sydenham had a patient whom he had long prescribed for; but his prescriptions were inefficient, and at last Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted—that he could not pretend to advise him any farther. "But," said he, "there is a Dr. Robinson, who lives at Inverness, who is much more skilled in complaints of this kind than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you with a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better." The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road; but travelling was a very different undertaking then from what it is now, and a journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived, however, at the place of destination; but no Dr. Robinson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in town. This, of course, enraged the gentleman very much; and he took the road back to London, raging, and vowing vengeance on the Doctor. On his arrival, he vented all his rage on the latter, and abused him for sending him a journey of so many miles for nothing. When his fury was a little abated—"Well, now," said Sydenham, "after all, is your health any better?" "Better!" said he; "yes Sir, it is better.—I am Sir, as well as I ever was in my life; but no thanks to *you* for that."—"Well," said Sydenham, "you have still reason to thank Dr. Robinson.—I wanted to send you a journey, with an object in view. I knew it would do you good; in going, you had Dr. Robinson in contemplation, and in returning, you were equally busy in thinking of scolding me."

CERTAINTY.

Goldie, the miller, was confessedly an honest man, for he never cheated himself. He used to inquire of his man, "Sawney, did ye tak the mulcture frae that sack?" "I am not sure," was the usual reply.—"Mak sure!" says Goldie, whose maxim was, "rather cheat than be cheated."

Profitable Sheep.—Mr. P. Mulvany of this place lately sheared twenty merino bucks which yielded him one hundred and forty-nine pounds of wool.

St. Clairsv. Gaz

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1825.

☞ Late rains have caused a very considerable rise in our rivers. The Ohio is now in excellent order for steam boat navigation.

RECEPTION OF LAFAYETTE.

In the preceding page, we have given the account of the reception of General Lafayette, written by the editor of the Mercury, a member of the Committee of Arrangement. We add, below, the Address delivered on behalf the Associated Young Men of the city, with the General's Answer—and the Toasts given at the Public Dinner.

Address to General Lafayette, delivered by Mr. Edward Gazzam, on behalf of the associated Young Men of the city of Pittsburgh.

GENERAL,

The youth of America have been taught to revere the characters of the virtuous defenders of Liberty, in whatever age or country they may have appeared; but more particularly to love and honor those illustrious men, by whose exertions the Independence of America was established, and her liberty and happiness secured. The Young Men of this city, mindful of the principles, in which they have been educated, seize with pleasure the happy opportunity afforded by your arrival, of rendering honor to one whose name, among the supporters of Freedom, stands first in the history of France, and is united with Washington's in the annals of America.

During our country's long and arduous struggle for Liberty the presence and example of the young and gallant Lafayette stimulated the youths of America to heroic deeds in defence of their country and their country's rights: In you we now behold a venerable patriot of the Revolution, returning, after an absence of almost half a century, to witness, and rejoice in our prosperity, and to bless a numerous and a happy people.

A generation which has arisen during your absence, in these Western regions, in this land, which, when you were fighting the battles of America, was a mere wilderness, participate in the general joy diffused by your arrival and desire to express their gratitude for the support and protection you afforded their fathers, and to declare their admiration of your magnanimous devotion to their country, in the hour of her greatest peril—when she was weak, and her friends were few.

We never enjoyed the happiness of beholding the father of our country, but your arrival and reception in America, that glorious triumph of virtue and of patriotism, and your presence this day, recalls to our minds his inestimable virtues, and while joining with our fellow-citizens in giving a cordial WELCOME to the "NATION'S GUEST," we feel emotions of peculiar delight from the reflection, that we can at the same time, manifest our love and respect for the virtuous friend, and beloved brother of the illustrious Washington.

That the evening of your life may be as serene and happy as its morning and meridian have been glorious, is the ardent wish of every American.

General La Fayette's Answer.

Amidst the testimonies of affection which, at every step of my progress through the United States, have filled my heart with the most grateful emotions, I have been particularly delighted with the feelings of the young citizens in my behalf. Old as I am, I am known to be a particular friend to the Youth, in America, because they are the hope of their country, the future preservers of the principles of liberty and equality, of the constitutional institutions, of the union between the states, on which depend the public and domestic happiness of this part of the world; in Europe, because in their enlightened and energetic patriotism are centred all the expectations of the friends of mankind on the other side of the Atlantic. I am highly obliged my young friends for your very kind address, and beg you to accept my most affectionate thanks and good wishes.

THE DINNER.

The Public Dinner given to Gen. Lafayette, was served up in elegant style, at Col. Ramsey's Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Darragh, the Mayor, presided, and was assisted by Judges Wilkins and Shaler and Mr. Baldwin, as vice-presidents. The company was numerous. Among the invited guests were the small but venerable band of Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers of the city and county. The following Toasts were given on the occasion, each accompanied by appropriate music, performed by a band of amateurs, stationed in a saloon adjoining the dining room.

1. *The Day*—Eminently distinguished in the annals of republican gratitude—presenting to a free people the Apostle of Liberty, surrounded by the grateful children of his compatriots and friends. *Yankee Doodle.*

2. *The Memory of Washington*—The friend and fellow-soldier of Lafayette. The world contains the record of his immortality—our free institutions display his everlasting monument. *Roslin Castle.*

3. *The President of the United States*—The constitutional choice of the nation—may his administration, like those of his predecessors, maintain our respectability abroad, and increase our prosperity at home. *President's March.*

4. *The Governor and State of Pennsylvania*—Ensign of distinction in the temple of liberty—mindful of the source from whence our Independence sprung. *Jefferson's March.*

5. *The Constitution of the United States*—Framed by the wisdom of sages, and cemented by the blood of heroes—In peace, the proud charter of our rights [illegible]—in war, the never-failing source of union, protection and defence. *Hail Columbia.*

6. *Columbus*—Under the auspices of tyranny and superstition, his genius and enterprise discovered a new world—Our fathers have redeemed it with their blood, and made it the blest abode of Liberty and constitutional Freedom. *Columbia, land of Liberty.*

7. *General Lafayette*—The friend and champion of rational liberty in both hemispheres. In '76 our fathers hailed him as a defender—in 1825 their children welcome him as a patriot guest, most worthy of their gratitude and respect. *Hail to the Chief.*

His Honor Judge Wilkins, prefaced the annunciation of this Toast with some appropriate and eloquent remarks, addressed to the President. General Lafayette made a prompt and pertinent reply, which he concluded by offering the following toast:

By General Lafayette. *The City of Pittsburgh*: May its manufacturing prosperity more and more [illegible], under the auspices of republican freedom, the [illegible] powerful engine in the Universe.

8. *General Bolivar*—Protected by the mantle of Washington, the plains of Ayacucho have witnessed the [illegible] triumph of his valor. May the liberties of his country be as eternal as her own native Andes. *Washington's March.*

9. *The [illegible] Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*.—The [illegible] of time and the darkness of the [illegible] but the imperishable glory that surrounds [illegible] [illegible] Mausoleum towers, [showers [illegible] lightning with his storms and [illegible] the empire of the free—[illegible] and [illegible] throne—Triumphant [illegible] *Solemn Dirge.*

10. *The surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.*—The remnant of that band who held communion with the spirit of freedom, and unfurl'd in light our sacred charter to the world.—A nation's gratitude bespeaks their worth—a nation's love their best reward. *How stands the glass around?*

11. *Benjamin Franklin.*—Born to be distinguished among the sages of the world—no thunder rolls but proclaims his greatness—no lightning flashes but illuminates his fame. *Night clos'd around the conqueror's way.*

12. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*—New-Orleans and Bridgewater have proclaimed the successors of Saratoga and York town—The ocean and the Lakes have acknowledged the splendor of our stars, and the triumph of our stripes. *The Star Spangled Banner.*

13. *The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, throughout the world.*—"God said, let there be light—and there was light." *Hail Liberty! supreme delight.*

14. *Greece.*—The day star of her liberties arises in splendor—may its effulgence light the descendants of *Leonidas* to victory and renown—the *Turk* to desolation and repose. *Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled.*

15. *The holy alliance, of a free press with the rights of man.*—An alliance "inestimable to mankind and formidable to tyrants only." *Come, strike the bold anthem, the war dogs are howling.*

16. *Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.*—Faithful servants in the political vineyard—living examples of the practical blessings of elective government. *Life let us cherish.*

17. *Woman.*—The last, best gift of God to man. Whilst her virtues are our highest reward, she is the safest guardian of our own. *Is there a heart that never lov'd?*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. C. Magee. *Andrew Jackson*: Second to none in support of his country's freedom.

By the Mayor of the City. *The memory of Gen. St. Clair*: In evincing our gratitude towards our illustrious Guest, let not his patriotic compeer be forgotten.

By Judge Wilkins. *Europe*: May she receive light from the west.

By A. S. Mountain, Esq. *The Health of that portion of our immortal revolutionary band, the compatriots of our illustrious Guest, assembled with us upon this memorable and happy occasion.*

[We have not been able to procure copies of some other volunteer toasts offered, nor of Judge Wilkins' address and the General's reply.]

Perhaps the most interesting incident attending the General's visit to our city, was the introduction to him, at Darlington's Hotel, of the revolutionary veterans, who, with Captain Peterson, had occupied the three carriages next to his during the procession. Their names are: Alexander Gray, Galbreath Wilson, Richard Sparrow, Thomas Vaughan, David Morse, James Keep, John Warner, Abraham Bosher, Thomas Rowe, Elijah Clayton, and John Barwell. Old Alexander Gray and Galbreath Wilson, seemed to grow young again. The latter asked the General if he remembered the young man who assisted him over the fence, immediately after he had received the wound in his leg at the battle of Brandywine, which caused his lameness? The General instantly recognized in Wilson the gallant young soldier who had performed that service, and a very cordial embrace followed. The old soldiers dined with the General, at Darlington's, on Monday, and at Ramsey's, on Tuesday.

Capt. Gabriel Peterson, of Elizabeth-Town, in this county, a brave and worthy officer of the Revolution, accompanied the General to this place, and remained with him during his stay.

Among the persons introduced to the General at Elizabeth-Town, was Mr. Bollman, brother of the celebrated Dr. Bollman who had risked his life in the attempt to rescue the Marquis de Lafayette from the Castle of Olmutz in the dominions of the King of Prussia.

On Tuesday morning the General was waited on by the Clergymen of the different denominations of this city, accompanied by a considerable number from the country, who were here attending a Synod. Several interesting revolutionary anecdotes were related, in a conversation between the General and the Rev. Joseph Patterson, who, it appeared, had carried a musket during two or three arduous campaigns, and resided at Germantown, during the famous battle at that place.

At the battle of Brandywine, as above stated, Gen. Lafayette received a wound in the leg. A number of officers immediately gathered round him, and, while the surgeon, (Dr. Magaw of Franklin County,) was endeavoring to repress the profuse flow of blood, expressed their apprehensions for his safety, perhaps rather too hastily—"Never mind, gentlemen," said the general, looking at the wound, "never mind, I would'nt take fifteen hundred guineas for *that*."

By the unfortunate sinking of the steam boat Mechanic, General Lafayette lost his carriage and has—all the papers which he had preserved during his journey—about six hundred letters from various parts of the Union, most of which were unanswered—and a great number of answers, which he had prepared during twelve days' navigation.

The General left this early on Wednesday morning, for Erie. He was escorted out of town by the Committee of Arrangement, Capt. Murray's Troop of Light Dragoons, and the Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers. Harmar Denny and Charles H. Israell, Esquires, of this city, accompany him to Erie. He intends going by the canal to Albany, and expects to be at Boston on the 16th inst. to lay the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. The 4th of July he hopes to spend in New-York; after which he will visit Philadelphia and Washington City, and embark for France on the 15th of August.

Canal Convention Delegates.

Butler County.—John Gilmore, Esq.

Union.—George Kremer, Julius Herall, Ner Middleswarth.

The Creek Indians have assured the Governor of Georgia, that no act of hostility is meditated by them against the white people. The late murder of Gen. M'Intosh, they represent as an execution, after trial, for violating the laws of the nation. Chilly M'Intosh, they say, was not shot at, as has been stated.

General Bolivar, at the latest dates from Peru, had again accepted the Dictatorship, and was about to march against Olanata, who still held out against the patriots in upper Peru.

On Monday last, a new stage, from Ebensburgh, by way of Indiana and Kittanning, arrived at this place, [Butler]. If sufficient encouragement be given, this stage will continue to run weekly from the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike to Butler, for the accommodation of passengers, and the transportation of the mail.

Butler Sentinel.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTTER.

The deficiency in the quality of keg butter, as noticed in a former communication, may be chiefly attributed to neglect, *in not salting it down into kegs, or putting it into pickle when fresh.* A great part of that packed into kegs, has first remained exposed to the air, until it has become rancid and spoiled. As few of the farmers have vessels prepared for salting, it devolves upon the country merchants to adopt the best method for preserving and putting up for exportation this important article of commerce. The following method has been practised with success.

One or two large pickling tubs are provided, filled with a strong pickle, made of eight parts salt, one of saltpetre, and one of sugar, into which the butter is put as soon as received. Lids are provided, on which a weight is placed, sufficient to keep it covered. The butter, when convenient, is packed into clean, tight kegs, made of white-oak, into the cavities of which, (at bottom and top,) a little melted butter is poured. Care is taken to assort the butter, when packing, in each keg, according to quality and color. The pickle should be renewed every two weeks.

A neighbor, who pursues this plan, has always sold his butter from two to four cents per pound higher than that which has not been put into pickle or put up fresh.

I.

From a French paper.

The Thaumatrope.—A curious toy, on revolutionary principles, which bids fair to turn the whole world *topsy-turvy*, has just made its appearance, and caused a prodigious sensation at the west end of the town, more especially among the savans. It is called the Thaumatrope, as it does wonders by turning, and the contrivance is simply this:—On each side of a round card, a different design is sketched; by twirling a couple of strings the card revolves, and during its revolutions a grotesque or whimsical combination is formed of the two images, which strike the eye as one. The optical illusion is most perfect; the philosophy of it is thus explained in the printed descriptions of the invention:—"This amusing and philosophical toy, is founded upon the well-known optical principle, that an impression upon the eye lasts for a short interval after the object which produced it has been withdrawn. During the rapid whirling of the card, the figures on each of its sides are presented with such quick transition, that both appear at the same instant, and thus occasion a very striking and magical effect. If it were necessary to give the reader any further illustration of the principle here adverted to, it might be furnished by appearances which are familiar to every one. If a lighted stick be whirled round in the dark, a luminous circle will appear to the observer; this affords an explanation of the pin wheel.

The combinations which are effected on this principle are extremely ingenious, and some humorous epigrams are, for the most part, levelled against revolutions, though by revolutions all the author's designs are perfected. Perhaps, indeed, these tirades were judged necessary to propitiate loyal people who might not approve of the precedent of perfecting imperfect things by giving them a turn, and for the comfort and satisfaction of such worthies the Inventor has very ingeniously contrived to make a King by revolution. This is one of the best tricks on the cards; the head, legs, and arms of a man appear on one side, and the regalia on the other, we give the card a turn, and a King is made out of nobody. This exploit is thus set forth in the accompanying epigram:—

> Legs, arms and head, alone appear,
> Observe that *no-body* is here,
> NAPOLEON like, I undertake,
> Of no *body* a King to make.

There are many other highly ingenious devices, but these things, though well worth seeing, will not bear describing.

Married,

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *Robert M'Cord*, of Ross township, to Miss *Lydia G. Verice*, formerly of New-Brunswick, state of New-Jersey.

On Thursday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *John Hunter*, to Miss *Susan Pursley*, all of Allegheny county.

In Butler county, by the Rev. Mr. Niblock, Mr. *Jacob Kalker*, of Harmonie, Pa. to Mrs. *Sarah Graham*, late of Pittsburgh.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *Edward Manager*, of Gallipolis, Ohio, to Miss *Mary Jane*, daughter of the late William Boggs, of Philadelphia.

Died,

In this city, on the 28th ult. aged 32 years, Mr. *Henry Haslett Steele*, of the house of Steele & Co. of Louisville, Ky.

At the hotel of Mr. Denniston, in this city, on Monday last, Mr. *Francis Ter Hoeven*, of the firm of Ter Hoeven & Brothers, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 27, S. B. *Ohio*, from Louisville.
" S. B. *Pittsburgh*, do.
" S. B. *Bolivar*, do.

DEPARTED.

May 27, S. B. *Indiana*, for Louisville.
" S. B. *Ohio*, do.
28, S. B. *Pittsburgh*, do.
June 2, S. B. *Bolivar*, with 60 tons freight and 73 passengers, for Louisville.

JAMES THOMSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, having, on the 1st of April last, sold out his stock, tools, &c. to Thomas Thomson and John Wallace, who will carry on the business, at the old stand, in Market street, requests those indebted to him to call on the above-named persons, and settle their accounts, before the first day of July next, at which time those accounts which shall not have been settled, will be put into the hands of proper officers, for immediate collection.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825—4t.

Western University.

AN EXAMINATION of the Graduates in the University, will take place next Tuesday, at 9 o'clock. The members of the Board of Trustees, and the literary gentlemen of the city, are particularly requested to attend.

R. Bruce, *Principal.*

June 3—1t.

A GIG FOR SALE.

A NEW GIG, of first-rate workmanship, and elegantly plated, with a patent axle, for sale at Mr. Hervey's Coach-maker's shop, in Fourth street.

June 3, 1825—3*

To Iron-Masters, Manufacturers, &c. &c.

13,000 lbs. of BACON, in good preservation,
300 bbls. of FLOUR, do
500 bushels of DRIED APPLES, do
100 do do. PEACHES, do
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL.
2000 yards of Flax and Tow LINENS.
24 bbls. spring caught SHAD and HERRING, No. 1.
25 bbls. of MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.
2 do ditto *5 years old, by retail.*

AND

A GREAT VARIETY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, June 3,—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, *Druggists*, was dissolved on the 18th ult by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL PETTIGREW, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

John Speakman,
Samuel Pettigrew.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their

Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Market and 3d Streets,
A fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

R. L. KEEN & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

THE firm of *R. L. Keen & Co.* consists of R. L. Keen only, as it ever has done, no other person or persons whatever being connected with him.

R. L. KEEN.

ELECTION.

THE members of the *Pittsburgh Light Dragoons*, are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of Thomas Wynne, on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. for one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one Cornet, for said Troop.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector.

June 3, 1825.

MILL-CREEK BREWERY,
FOR SALE.

THE above well known establishment, recently erected and carried on by A. Redmond, dec'd. and situate four miles and a half east of Nashville, will be rented for one, ten, or more years, according to contract. The whole establishment, houses, and brewing utensils, are in good repair, with an excellent spring flowing over the tops of the highest vessels in the establishment. There is an excellent cellar, malt-house, granary, and kiln, all newly built, and adjoining a new horse-mill, in good order. Not more than thirty yards from the malt-house and kiln, there are ten acres of land, which, with the dwelling-house and garden, may also be had, by agreeing on the terms, with

Paul Bianchi,
F. M. Redmond.

N. B. It is understood there is a very large and prosperous crop of barley in the neighborhood this season.

The subscriber will sell his interest in one undivided half of the above-named property, and give easy terms of payment.

PAUL BIANCHI.

Nashville, May 14. [J.3—3t.nw.]

STRAY COWS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, TWO COWS, One being black, with a stripe of white on her back; about 7 years old; carries a bell. The other is red, with a star in her forehead; has a short tail, and carries a bell, is about 7 years old. No other marks recollected. Three Dollars Reward will be paid for information where the said cows may be found, with reasonable charges if brought home.

George Ritter.

June 3, 1825—3t.p

Auction Sales.

DAVIS & HANSON,
AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.
A large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.

D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of
MERCHANDISE,

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞ Consignments on which advances are made, are insured against loss by fire.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 28th [illegible]
At half past seven o'clock,
AT MARKET STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of,
A valuable collection of Law & Historical
BOOKS.
Book Sales regularly every other Saturday evening.

D. & H. are constantly receiving supplies of edical, Law, Historical, and Miscellaneous OOKS, which will be sold at Private Sale, at Auction prices.

May 27—3t.

THE CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE,
AND
Preservative Vegetable Cerate,
Just received, and for sale by
Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland,
Agents for the Proprietors.

At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

CHEAP GOODS.

J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
European, India, and Domestic
Dry Goods,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
AND
FANCY WARE,

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
18 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms.

R. Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

FOR SALE,

200 bbls. Old Rye WHISKEY,
450 bushels Dried Apples,
200 boxes Window Glass.

INQUIRE OF

J. Patrick & Co.

May 27, 1825—3t.

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing in Indiana Township, on the 11th or 12th inst.

A Bright Sorrel MARE,

5 or 6 years old; her hind feet white; shod before; no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

George Kinzer.

May 27, 1825—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1825.

☞ Late rains have caused a very considerable rise in our rivers. The Ohio is now in excellent order for steam boat navigation.

RECEPTION OF LAFAYETTE.

In the preceding page, we have given the account of the reception of General Lafayette, written by the editor of the Mercury, a member of the Committee of Arrangement. We add, below, the Address delivered on behalf the Associated Young Men of the city, with the General's Answer—and the Toasts given at the Public Dinner.

Address to General Lafayette, delivered by Mr. Edward Gazzam, on behalf of the associated Young Men of the city of Pittsburgh.

GENERAL,

The youth of America have been taught to revere the characters of the virtuous defenders of Liberty, in whatever age or country they may have appeared; but more particularly to love and honor those illustrious men, by whose exertions the Independence of America was established, and her liberty and happiness secured. The Young Men of this city, mindful of the principles, in which they have been educated, seize with pleasure the happy opportunity afforded by your arrival, of rendering honor to one whose name, among the supporters of Freedom, stands first in the history of France, and is united with Washington's in the annals of America.

During our country's long and arduous struggle for Liberty the presence and example of the young and gallant Lafayette stimulated the youths of America to heroic deeds in defence of their country and their country's rights: In you we now behold a venerable patriot of the Revolution, returning, after an absence of almost half a century, to witness, and rejoice in our prosperity, and to bless a numerous and a happy people.

A generation which has arisen during your absence, in these Western regions, in this land, which, when you were fighting the battles of America, was a mere wilderness, participate in the general joy diffused by your arrival and desire to express their gratitude for the support and protection you afforded their fathers, and to declare their admiration of your magnanimous devotion to their country, in the hour of her greatest peril—when she was weak, and her friends were few.

We never enjoyed the happines of beholding the father of our country, but your arrival and reception in America, that glorious triumph of virtue and of patriotism, and your presence this day, recals to our minds his inestimable virtues, and while joining with our fellow citizens in giving a cordial WELCOME to the "NATION'S GUEST," we feel emotions of peculiar delight from the reflection, that we can at the same time, manifest our love and respect for the virtuous friend, and beloved brother of the illustrious Washington.

That the evening of your life may be as serene and happy as its morning and meridian have been glorious, is the ardent wish of every American.

General La Fayette's Answer.

Amidst the testimonies of affection which, at every step of my progress through the United States, have filled my heart with the most grateful emotions, I have been particularly delighted with the feelings of the young citizens in my behalf. Old as I am, I am known to be a particular friend to the Youth; in America, because they are the hope of their country, the future preservers of the principles of liberty and equality, of the constitutional institutions, of the union between the states, on which depend the public and domestic happiness of this part of the world; in Europe, because in their enlightened and energetic patriotism are centred all the expectations of the friends of mankind on the other side of the Atlantic. I am highly obliged my young friends for your very kind address, and beg you to accept my most affectionate thanks and good wishes.

THE DINNER.

The Public Dinner given to Gen. Lafayette, was served up in elegant style, at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Darragh, the Mayor, presided; and was assisted by Judges Wilkins and Shaler and Mr. Baldwin, as vice-presidents. The company was numerous. Among the invited guests were the small but venerable band of Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers of the city and county. The following Toasts were given on the occasion, each accompanied by appropriate music, performed by a band of amateurs, stationed in a saloon adjoining the dining room.

1. *The Day*—Eminently distinguished in the annals of republican gratitude—presenting to a free people the Apostle of Liberty, surrounded by the grateful children of his compatriots and friends. *Yankee Doodle.*

2. *The Memory of Washington*—The friend and fellow-soldier of Lafayette. The world contains the record of his immortality—our free institutions display his everlasting monument. *Roslin Castle.*

3. *The President of the United States*—The constitutional choice of the nation—may his administration, like those of his predecessors, maintain our respectability abroad, and increase our prosperity at home. *President's March.*

4. *The Governor and State of Pennsylvania*—Emulous of distinction in the temple of liberty—mindful of the source from whence our Independence sprung. *Jefferson's March.*

5. *The Constitution of the United States*—Framed by the wisdom of sages, and cemented by the blood of heroes—in peace, the proud charter of our rights as men—in war, the never-failing source of union, protection and defence. *Hail Columbia.*

6. *Columbus*—Under the auspices of tyranny and superstition, his genius and enterprize discovered a new world—Our fathers have redeemed it with their blood, and made it the blest abode of Liberty and constitutional Freedom. *Columbia, land of Liberty.*

7. *General Lafayette*—The friend and champion of rational liberty in both hemispheres. In '76 our fathers hailed him as a defender—in 1825 their children welcome him as a patriot guest, most worthy of their gratitude and respect. *Hail to the Chief.*

His Honor Judge Wilkins, prefaced the annunciation of this Toast with some appropriate and eloquent remarks, addressed to the President. General Lafayette made a prompt and pertinent reply, which he closed by offering the following toast:

By General Lafayette. *The City of Pittsburgh:* May its manufacturing prosperity more and more increase, under the auspices of republican freedom, the most powerful engine in the Universe.

8. *General Bolivar*—Protected by the mantle of Washington, the plains of Ayachucho have witnessed the [illegible] triumph of his valor. May the liberties of his country be as eternal as her own native Andes. *Washington's March.*

9. *The departed Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*—The [illegible] flight of time and the darkness of the tomb, [illegible] not the imperishable glory that surrounds [illegible] memories.

For [illegible] grander mausoleum towers, [showers:
That time but strengthens with his storms and
The [illegible] land they sav'd, the empire of the free—
Thy [illegible] broad and stedfast throne—Triumphant
[illegible] *Solemn Dirge.*

10. *The surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.*—The remnant of that band who held communion with the spirit of freedom, and unfurl'd in light our sacred charter to the world.—A nation's gratitude bespeaks their worth—a nation's love their best reward. *How stands the glass around?*

11. *Benjamin Franklin.*—Born to be distinguished among the sages of the world—no *thunder* rolls but proclaims his greatness—no *lightning* flashes but illuminates his fame. *Night clos'd around the conqueror's way.*

12. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*—New-Orleans and Bridgewater have proclaimed the successors of Saratoga and York town—The ocean and the Lakes have acknowledged the splendor of our stars, and the triumph of our stripes. *The Star Spangled Banner.*

13. *The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, throughout the world.*—"God said, let there be light—and there was light." *Hail Liberty! supreme delight.*

14. *Greece.*—The day star of her liberties arises in splendor—may its effulgence light the descendants of *Leonidas* to victory and renown— the *Turk* to desolation and repose. *Scots wha ha wi' Wallace bled.*

15. *The holy alliance, of a free press with the rights of man.*—An alliance "inestimable to mankind and formidable to tyrants only." *Come, strike the bold anthem, the war dogs are howling.*

16. *Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.*—Faithful servants in the political vineyard—living examples of the practical blessings of elective government. *Life let us chreish.*

17. *Woman.*—The last, best gift of God to man. Whilst her virtues are our highest reward, she is the safest guardian of our own. *Is there a heart that never lov'd?*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. C. Magee. *Andrew Jackson:* Second to none in support of his country's freedom.

By the Mayor of the City. *The memory of Gen. St. Clair:* In evincing our gratitude towards our illustrious Guest, let not his patriotic compeer be forgotten.

By Judge Wilkins. *Europe:* May she receive light from the west.

By A. S. Mountain, Esq. *The Health* of that portion of our immortal revolutionary band, the compatriots of our illustrious Guest, assembled with us upon this memorable and happy occasion.

[We have not been able to procure copies of some other volunteer toasts offered, nor of Judge Wilkins' address and the General's reply.]

Perhaps the most interesting incident attending the General's visit to our city, was the introduction to him, at Darlington's Hotel, of the revolutionary veterans, who, with Captain Peterson, had occupied the three carriages next to his during the procession. Their names are: Alexander Gray, Galbreath Wilson, Richard Sparrow, Thomas Vaughan, David Morse, James Keep, John Warner, Abraham Boeher, Thomas Rowe, Elijah Clayton, and John Barnwell. Old Alexander Gray and Galbreath Wilson, seemed to grow young again. The latter asked the General if he remembered the young man who assisted him over the fence, immediately after he had received the wound in his leg at the battle of Brandywine, which caused his lameness? The General instantly recognized in Wilson the gallant young soldier who had performed that service, and a very cordial embrace followed. The old soldiers dined with the General, at Darlington's, on Monday, and at Ramsay's, on Tuesday.

Capt. Gabriel Peterson, of Elizabeth-Town, in this county, a brave and worthy officer of the Revolution, accompanied the General to this place, and remained with him during his stay.

Among the persons introduced to the General at Elizabeth-Town, was Mr. Bollman, brother of the celebrated Dr. Bollman who had risked his life in the attempt to rescue the Marquis de Lafayette from the Castle of Olmutz in the dominions of the King of Prussia.

On Tuesday morning the General was waited on by the Clergymen of the different denominations of this city, accompanied by a considerable number from the country, who were here attending a Synod. Several interesting revolutionary anecdotes were related, in a conversation between the General and the Rev. Joseph Patterson, who, it appeared, had carried a musket during two or three arduous campaigns, and resided at Germantown, during the famous battle at that place.

At the battle of Brandywine, as above stated, Gen. Lafayette received a wound in the leg. A number of officers immediately gathered round him, and, while the surgeon, (Dr. Magaw of Franklin County,) was endeavoring to repress the profuse flow of blood, expressed their apprehensions for his safety, perhaps rather too hastily—"Never mind, gentlemen," said the general, looking at the wound, "never mind, I would'nt take fifteen hundred guineas for *that.*"

By the unfortunate sinking of the steam boat Mechanic, General Lafayette lost his carriage and hat—all the papers which he had preserved during his journey—about six hundred letters from various parts of the Union, most of which were unanswered —and a great number of answers, which he had prepared during twelve days' navigation.

The General left this early on Wednesday morning, for Erie. He was escorted out of town by the Committee of Arrangement, Capt. Murrray's Troop of Light Dragoons, and the Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers. Harmar Denny and Charles H. Israell, Equires, of this city, accompany him to Erie. He intends going by the canal to Albany, and expects to be at Boston on the 16th inst. to lay the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. The 4th of July he hopes to spend in New-York; after which he will visit Philadelphia and Washington City, and embark for France on the 15th of August.

Canal Convention Delegates.

Butler County.—John Gilmore, Esq.
Union.—George Kremer, James Merril, Ner Middleswarth.

The Creek Indians have assured the Governor of Georgia, that no act of hostility is meditated by them against the white people. The late murder of Gen. M'Intosh, they represent as an execution, after trial, for violating the laws of the nation. Chilly M'Intosh, they say, was not shot at, as has been stated.

General Bolivar, at the latest dates from Peru, had again accepted the Dictatorship, and was about to march against Oleanta, who still held out against the patriots in upper Peru.

On Monday last, a new stage, from Ebensburgh, by way of Indiana and Kittanning, arrived at this place, [Butler]. If sufficient encouragement be given, this stage will continue to run weekly from the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike to Butler, for the accomodation of passengers, and the transportation of the mail.

Butler Sentinel.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTTER.

The deficiency in the quality of keg butter, as noticed in a former communication, may be chiefly attributed to neglect, *in not salting it down into kegs, or putting it into pickle when fresh.* A great part of that packed into kegs, has first remained exposed to the air, until it has become rancid and spoiled. As few of the farmers have vessels prepared for salting, it devolves upon the country merchants to adopt the best method for preserving and putting up for exportation this important article of commerce. The following method has been practised with success.

One or two large pickling tubs are provided, filled with a strong pickle, made of eight parts salt, one of saltpetre, and one of sugar, into which the butter is put as soon as received. Lids are provided, on which a weight is placed, sufficient to keep it covered. The butter, when convenient, is packed into clean, tight kegs, made of white-oak, into the cavities of which, (at bottom and top,) a little melted butter is poured. Care is taken to assort the butter, when packing, in each keg, according to quality and color. The pickle should be renewed every two weeks.

A neighbor, who pursues this plan, has always sold his butter from two to four cents per pound higher than that which has not been put into pickle or put up fresh.

I.

From a French paper.

The Thaumatrope.—A curious toy, on revolutionary principles, which bids fair to turn the whole world topsy-turvy, has just made its appearance, and caused a prodigious sensation at the west end of the town, more especially among the savans. It is called the Thaumatrope, as it does wonders by turning, and the contrivance is simply this:—On each side of a round card, a different design is sketched; by twirling a couple of strings the card revolves, and during its revolutions a grotesque or whimsical combination is formed of the two images, which strike the eye as one. The optical illusion is most perfect; the philosophy of it is thus explained in the printed descriptions of the invention:—"This amusing and philosopical toy, is founded upon the well-known optical principle, that an impression upon the eye lasts for a short interval after the object which produced it has been withdrawn. During the rapid whirling of the card, the figures on each of its sides are presented with such quick transition, that both appear at the same instant, and thus occasion a very striking and magical effect. If it were necessary to give the reader any further illustration of the principle here adverted to, it might be furnished by appearances which are familiar to every one. If a lighted stick be whirled round in the dark, a luminous circle will appear to the observer; this affords an explanation of the pin wheel.

The combinations which are effected on this principle are extremely ingenious, and some humorous epigrams are, for the most part, levelled against revolutions, though by revolutions all the author's designs are perfected. Perhaps, indeed, these tirades were judged necessary to propitiate loyal people who might not approve of the precedent of perfecting imperfect things by giving them a turn, and for the comfort and satisfaction of such worthies the Inventor has very ingeniously contrived to make a King by revolution. This is one of the best tricks on the cards; the head, legs, and arms of a man appear on one side, and the regalia on the other, we give the card a turn, and a King is made out of nobody. This exploit is thus set forth in the accompanying epigram:—

Legs, arms and head, alone appear,
Observe that *no-body* is here,
NAPOLEON like, I undertake,
Of no *body* a King to make.

There are many other highly ingenious devices, but these things, though well worth seeing, will not bear describing.

Married,

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *Robert M'Cord*, of Ross township, to Miss *Lydia G. Vorice*, formerly of New-Brunswick, state of New-Jersey.

On Thursday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *John Hunter*, to Miss *Susan Pursley*, all of Allegheny county.

In Butler county, by the Rev. Mr. Niblock, Mr. *Jacob Kelker*, of Harmonie, Pa. to Mrs. *Sarah Graham*, late of Pittsburgh.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *Edward Manager*, of Galliopolis, Ohio, to Miss *Mary Jane*, daughter of the late William Boggs, of Philadelphia.

Died,

In this city, on the 29th ult. aged 32 years, Mr. *Henry Hazlett Steele*, of the house of Steele & Co. of Louisville, Ky.

At the hotel of Mr. Denniston, in this city, on Monday last, Mr. *Francis Ter Haven*, of the firm of Ter Haven & Brothers, of Cleaveland, Ohio.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

May 27, S. B. *Ohio*, from Louisville.
" S. B. *Pittsburgh*, do.
" S. B. *Bolivar*, do.

DEPARTED,

May 27, S. B. *Indiana*, for Louisville.
" S. B. *Ohio*, do.
28, S. B. *Pittsburgh*, do.
June 2, S. B. *Bolivar*, with 60 tons freight and 73 passengers, for Louisville.

JAMES THOMSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, having, on the 1st of April last, sold out his stock, tools, &c. to Thomas Thomson and John Wallace, who will carry on the business, at the old stand, in Market street, requests those indebted to him to call on the above-named persons, and settle their accounts, before the first day of July next; at which time those accounts which shall not have been settled, will be put into the hands of proper officers, for immediate collection.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825—6t.

Western University.

AN EXAMINATION of the Graduates in the University, will take place next Tuesday, at 9 o'clock. The members of the Board of Trustees, and the literary gentlemen of the city, are particularly requested to attend.

R. Bruce, *Principal.*

June 3—1t.

A GIG FOR SALE.

A NEW GIG, of first-rate workmanship, and elegantly plated, with a patent axle, for sale at Mr. Hervey's Coach-maker's shop, in Fourth street.

June 3, 1825—3*

To Iron-Masters, Manufacturers, &c. &c.

13,000 lbs. of BACON, in good preservation,
300 bbls. of FLOUR, do
500 bushels of DRIED APPLES, do
100 do do. PEACHES, do
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL.
2000 yards of Flax and Tow LINENS.
24 bbls. spring caught SHAD and HERRING, No. 1.
25 bbls. of MONONGAHELA WHISKEY.
2 do ditto 5 years old, by retail.

AND

A GREAT VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, *Druggists*, was dissolved on the 18th ult by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL PETTIGREW, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

John Speakman,
Samuel Pettigrew.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—3t.

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R. L. KEEN.

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N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector.

June 3, 1825.

MILL-CREEK BREWERY,
FOR SALE.

THE above well known establishment, recently erected and carried on by A. Redmond, dec'd. and situate four miles and a half east of Nashville, will be rented for one, ten, or more years, according to contract. The whole establishment, houses, and brewing utensils, are in good repair, with an excellent spring flowing over the tops of the highest vessels in the establishment. There is an excellent cellar, malt-house, granary, and kiln, all newly built, and adjoining a new horse-mill, in good order. Not more than thirty yards from the malt-house and kiln, there are ten acres of land, which, with the dwelling-house and garden, may also be had, by agreeing on the terms, with

Paul Bianchi,
F. M. Redmond.

N. B. It is understood there is a very large and prosperous crop of barley in the neighborhood this season.

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PAUL BIANCHI.

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George Ritter.

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May 27 —3t.

THE CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE,
AND
Preservative Vegetable Cerate,
Just received, and for sale by
Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland,
Agents for the Proprietors.
At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

CHEAP GOODS.

J. PATRICK & CO.

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their Store, in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
European, India, and Domestic
Dry Goods,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
AND
FANCY WARE,
Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on pleasing terms.

R. Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

FOR SALE,

200 bbls. Old Rye WHISKEY,
450 bushels Dried Apples,
200 boxes Window Glass.

INQUIRE OF
J. Patrick & Co.

May 27, 1825.—3t.

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Coachman. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing in Indiana Township, on the 11th or 12th inst.

A Bright Sorrel MARE, 5 or 6 years old, with her hind feet white; shod before; no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

George Kinzer.

May 27, 1825.—6t.

Poetry.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

How swiftly pass our years!
  How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,
  And human life is gone!
See the fair SUMMER now is past;
  The foliage late that clad the trees,
Stript by the equinoctial blast,
  Falls, like the dew-drops on the breeze.

Cold WINTER hastens on!
  Fair Nature feels his grasp;
Weeps o'er all her beauties gone,
  And sighs their glories past!
So, LIFE, thy Summer soon will end,
  Thine Autumn too will quick decay,
And Winter come, when thou shalt bend
  Within the tomb to mould away.

But Summer will return,
  In all her beauties dress'd!
Nature shall rejoice again,
  And be by man caress'd!
But, oh! Life's Summer pass'd away,
  Can never, never hope return!
Cold Winter comes, with cheerless ray,
  To beam upon its dreary urn!

Then may we daily seek
  A mansion in the skies,
Where Summers never cease,
  And glory never dies!
There an eternal SPRING shall bloom,
  With joys as vast as angels' powers!
And thrice ten thousand harps in tune,
  Shall praise the love that made it ours.

EPIGRAM.

Dick, issuing from a fruiterer's shop,
  [illegible] Piccadilly, t'other day,
[illegible]turned the housemaid's pail of slop,
  Which, unobserv'd, stood in his way.

Harry, who, poaching for a pun,
  On purpose at his feet had stuck it,
Exclaim'd, while chuckling at the fun,
  "Hallo! my friend you've *kick'd the bucket!*"

"Pshaw! hold your silly tongue," quoth Dick,
  Your raillery 's false as well as stale:
So far from dead, I'm not e'en sick,
  I've only *turned a little pail!*"

Miscellany.

From an English paper.

Singular Dialogue.—When we remark that the following facetious dialogue, extracted from a very scarce work, is from the admirable pen of the late Dr. Sheridan, of literary memory, we say enough to induce the reader to peruse it with attention. The author was on a visit to a distant relation, a sprightly female, who had been only married about ten years. Her husband was a *bon vivant* who loved his bottle, and provided he could *enjoy* the present, never thought of the next. "We were introduced," says the author, "and found the table covered with excellent viands, and a bottle of sparkling champaign. This sunshine was for a moment darkened by an envious cloud which sometimes darkens the matrimonial sky—even the most serene. When the husband entered, the following conversation commenced." Mr. Sheridan calls it "a Receipt to brew a Storm."

Husband.—Woman—aye!

Wife.—You are always railing at our sex.

H. And without a reason?

W. Without either rhyme or reason; you'd be miserable beings without us, for all that.

H. Sometimes; there's no general rule without an exception; I could name some very good women.

W. Without the head, I suppose?

H. With a head and with a heart too.

W. That's a wonder.

H. It would be a still greater, if I could not, for instance, there's Mrs. Dawson, the best of wives, always at home, whenever you call, always neat and clean, sober and discreet.

W. I wish you were tied to her! Always at home! the greatest gossip in the parish; she may well smile, she has nothing to ruffle her temper; neat and clean, she has nothing to do but to keep herself so; sober,—she can take a glass as well as her neighbours; discreet, that's another word—but I detest scandal, I'm surprised you don't say she is *handsome!*

H. You've a fine eye, to be sure, you're an excellent judge of beauty: what do you think of her nose?

W. Fine feathers make fine fowls; she can paint her withered cheeks, and pencil her eyebrows.

H. You can do the same if you please.

W. My cheeks do not want paint, nor my eyebrows penciling.

H. True: the rose of beauty is on your cheeks, and your brow is the brow of Cupid.

W. You once thought so; but that moving mummy, Molly Dawson, is your favorite. She's—let me see—no gossip; and yet she's found in every house but her own; she is so silent, too, when she has all the clack to herself, her tongue is as thin as a sixpence with talking; with a pair of eyes burnt in the sockets, and painted pannels too! and then, as to scandal!—but her tongue's no scandal!

H. Take care, there's such a thing as standing in a white sheet.

W. By—! you would provoke a saint! *H.* You seem to be getting into a passion.

W. Is it a wonder? A white sheet! You ought to be tossed in a blanket. Handsome! I can't forget that word; my charms are lost upon such a senseless fellow as you.

H. The charms of your tongue?

W. Don't provoke me, or I'll fling this dish at your head.

H. Well, I have done.

W. But I have not done; I wish I had drowned myself the first day I saw you.

H. It is not too late.

W. I'd see you hung first.

H. You'd be the first to cut me down.

W. Then I ought to be tied up in your stead.

H. I'd cut you down.

W. You would?

H. Yes, but I'd take care you were dead first.

W. I can't bear this any longer!

H. Then it is time for me to withdraw; I see by your eyes that the storm is collecting.

W. And it shall burst on your head.

H. I'll save my poor head, if I can. A good retreat is better than a bad battle—(Husband flies the dish after him.)

From the Compiler.

Cheerfulness.—Burton has written a celebrated work on the Anatomy of *Melancholy.* Why cannot we have a parallel treatise on *Cheerfulness.?*

A cheerful temper is the greatest blessing in the world.

It was such a temper—which views every object on its brightest side, that David Hume pronounced to be worth a thousand pounds a year.

The springs of happiness and misery reside more in the mind than any where else.

You hear one man say, "how warm it is to-day"—another "how cold it is."—The temperature is the same—the men only are different.

When a man is happy, he is apt to think all others so. When a man is miserable, he is disposed to believe the same of all others.

It is very amusing to hear the same man say yesterday "how hard *the times are*"—and to-day "the times are easier." The only reason is, they are easier or harder as relates to himself. Yesterday he was dunned, or puzzled to buy a dinner—to-day, he has money in his pocket, and may laugh at the world.

When a man's head turns round, he conceives every thing round him to be turning.

There is a jaundice of the mind, which causes every tide to assume its peculiar hue.

If a cheerful temper be worth a thousand a year, the cheapest way to be happy—the easiest way to be rich is to have such a temper.

How many indulgencies—luxuries—even conveniencies, could we dispense with, if we were only blessed with this temper. It is meat, and drink, and clothing. A man with it is happier when clothed in rags, than the discontented Crœsus, who is arrayed in purple and fine linen.—It is money in bank to a man—for though he may have little money he does not want much. He makes the most of every thing he has. He is the true Economist, for he economises all the means of happiness.

Therefore, instead of saying to your son "get money! get money"—tell him "be cheerful! defy the *blue devils* and all their works—look at every thing on the bright side, and rouse yourself from the ennui which would devour you."

Too much care turns the young man grey,
And too much care turneth the old man to clay.

The truth of the song is better than its metre.

A cheerful temper communicates itself to all around you. It drives away from your own bosom the ill passion of envy, hatred, devouring ambition, pale-faced avarice, and the green-eyed-monster."

Whether it depends upon temperament, or habit, or exertion, this is certain, that cheerfulness seldom agrees with idleness. A man must be employed—his mind must be occupied to a certain extent by some active pursuit—or he becomes dissatisfied, and he preys upon himself.

"Give me (said a man the other day in a fit of spleen) give me something to do—that I may have something to attend to besides my sensations. They are painful and corroding, and I want something to drown the sense of them."

Thompson, in his Seasons, has advised *employment* for the softening passion of Love. *Employment! Employment! Employment!* like the Orator's *action*, is a cure or a relief for most of the maladies of the mind. They are many of them giants to appearance; but fling a stone at them and the monster dies.

Cultivate then a cheerful temper. It is the friend of the virtues---the sworn enemy of vice.

It rests with yourself to obtain it.---When possessed, it sheds light and peace and happiness all around it. FELIX.

The Bachelor's Elysium.—We are informed that there is in the other world, a place prepared for maids and bachelors, called *Fiddler's Green*, where they are condemned, for the lack of good fellowship in this world, to dance together to all eternity. One of a party who had been conversing on this subject, after returning home, had his brain so occupied with it, that in a dream he imagined himself dead, and translated to this scene of incessant fiddling and dancing. After describing his journey to these merry abodes of hopping shades, he says that on passing the confines, he perceived a female figure advancing with a rambling, rapid motion, resembling a hop, skip, and jump. He now cast his eyes upon his own person, as a genteel spirit would naturally do, at the approach of a female, and for the first time saw, that although he had left his substance in the other world, he was possessed of an airy form, precisely similar to the one he had left behind him, and was clad in the ghost of a suit of clothes made after the newest fashion, which he had purchased a few days before his death.—As the figure came near, she slackened her pace, and struck into a graceful chassee forward, at the same time motioning to him to cross a rivulet, which he no sooner did, than he fell a dancing with incredible agility.

He is then conducted, or rather whirled away, by his fair companion, to the manager of the green, where he has an opportunity of beholding the congregated celibacy of the place. The grotesque appearance of the various groupes particularly amused him. "The Grecian robe and the Roman toga, the Monkish cowl, the Monastic veil, and the blanket and feathers of the Indian were mixed in ludicrous contrast." The allotment of partners was equally diverting.

"A gentleman in an embroidered suit led off a beggar girl; while a broad-shouldered Mynheer flaunted with an Italian countess. Queen Elizabeth was dancing a jig with a jolly cobbler, a person of great bonhommie, but who failed not to apply the strap when his stately partner moved with less agility than comported with his notions." His attention was then arrested by the appearance of a spare looking gentleman, advancing to the Genius of the place in high glee. Poor man! he had no sooner come up to the group of ladies, than a tall, swarthy, lanthern-jawed, antiquated virgin raised her foot, as a challenge for him to dance, whereupon they both fell too, and had danced six months when he left them, without any prospect of cessation.

Port Folio.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

BUILDING LOTS.

I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS

ON the west bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 140 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

We are authorized to state, that
Captain James R. Butler
is a candidate for the Office of
SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY
May 27, 1825—te

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No 175, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B The most strict punctuality will always be observed in filling any orders in their line.

Dec 10, 1824—eotf.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mousehole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,

For which they will receive in payment,
Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞ It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—tteo.

PROPOSALS

By J. S. Weistling and F. R. Shunk,
OF HARRISBURGH,
For Publishing by Subscription,

The proceedings relative to calling the Conventions of 1776 and 1790.

The minutes of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, together with the charter to Wm. Penn.

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and a view of the proceedings of the Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Censors.

THE volume will contain 1st. The charter granted to Wm. Penn; the charter of privileges, and the act of settlement.

2d. An account of the proceedings in relation to calling the convention, a view of the minutes of the convention, and the constitution of 1776.

3d. A condensed view of the proceedings of the council of censors, elected under the provisions of the 47th section of the constitution of 1776.

4th. The resolutions, &c. of the general assembly for calling the convention of 1790.

5th. The minutes of the proceedings of the convention that formed the present constitution.

6th. The proceedings of the grand committee of the whole convention.

7th The present constitution of the commonwealth.

8th. The act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to the call of a convention."

9th A copious index to the whole work.

By the act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the question "shall a convention be called?" is submitted for decision to the people at the next general election—hence the compilers were induced to undertake the publication of this volume, containing the proceedings in relation to former alterations of the constitution of the state, the minutes of the conventions, and an abstract of the proceedings of the council of censors. The books from which the compilation will be made, are out of print: they contain much information, and it is presumed the publication at this period will be particularly interesting to the people, as it will present the proposition submitted to the conventions, and constitutional questions that were discussed in the council of censors, together with the several constitutions of the state, all which are intimately connected with the proceedings contemplated by the late act of assembly.

The work will be printed on a medium paper of a good quality, with good long primer type, and delivered in boards to subscribers at $1 25 per copy. It will contain 500 pages. To non subscribers the price will be $1 50.

Any person procuring subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the publication shall be obtained, and published shortly thereafter.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

May 20, 1825.

School.

EDWARD JONES

INTENDS to commence a School on Monday next, at the corner of Third and Perry streets, in that commodious room lately occupied by Mr. Smith.

BOOK-KEEPING,

By Double Entry, will be taught, either by the old system, or by a new method of his own, which is allowed to be an excellent system for retailers.

The elementary part of the FRENCH LANGUAGE will be taught if required.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1825.—3*

Refer to—Messrs. Davis & Hanson, M'Kee & Graham, Geo Evens, or Dr. Joseph Gazzam.

EKIN & LEDLIE,
Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above

Pittsburgh, March 11 1825—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the latter place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening.—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 0
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 5
	$16 5

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tt.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5 8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825 —1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles,
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS. Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug, Medical, & Chemical
WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Spices. Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Ink powder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

****Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich[illegible]

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

Poetry.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

How swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone!
See the fair SUMMER now is past;
The foliage late that clad the trees,
Stript by the equinoxial blast,
Falls, like the dew-drops on the breeze.

Cold WINTER hastens on!
Fair Nature feels his grasp;
Weeps o'er all her beauties gone,
And sighs their glories past!
So, LIFE, thy Summer soon will end,
Thine Autumn too will quick decay,
And Winter come, when thou shalt bend
Within the tomb to mould away.

But Summer will return,
In all her beauties dress'd!
Nature shall rejoice again,
And be by man caress'd!
But, oh! Life's Summer pass'd away,
Can never, never hope return!
Cold Winter comes, with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn!

Then may we daily seek
A mansion in the skies,
Where Summers never cease,
And glory never dies!
There an eternal SPRING shall bloom,
With joys as vast as angels' powers!
And thrice ten thousand harps in tune,
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

EPIGRAM.

Dick, issuing from a fruiterer's shop,
In Piccadilly, t'other day,
O'erturned the housemaid's pail of slop,
Which, unobserv'd, stood in his way.

Harry, who, poaching for a pun,
On purpose at his feet had stuck it,
Exclaim'd, while chuckling at the fun,
"Hallo! my friend you've *kick'd the bucket!*"

"Pshaw! hold your silly tongue," quoth Dick,
"Your raillery 's false as well as stale:
So far from dead, I'm not e'en sick,
I've only *turned a little pail!*"

Miscellany.

From an English paper.

Singular Dialogue.—When we remark that the following facetious dialogue, extracted from a very scarce work, is from the admirable pen of the late Dr. Sheridan, of literary memory, we say enough to induce the reader to peruse it with attention. The author was on a visit to a distant relation, a sprightly female, who had been only married about ten years. Her husband was a bon vivant who loved his bottle, and provided he could enjoy the present, never thought of the next. "We were introduced," says the author, "and found the table covered with excellent viands, and a bottle of sparkling champaign. This sunshine was for a moment darkened by an envious cloud which sometimes darkens the matrimonial sky—even the most serene. When the husband entered, the following conversation commenced." Mr. Sheridan calls it "a Receipt to brew a Storm."

Husband.—Woman—aye!

Wife.—You are always railing at our sex.

H. And without a reason?

W. Without either rhyme or reason: you'd be miserable beings without us, for all that.

H. Sometimes; there's no general rule without an exception; I could name some very good women.

W. Without the head, I suppose?

H. With a head and with a heart too.

W. That's a wonder.

H. It would be a still greater, if I could not, for instance, there's Mrs. Dawson, the best of wives, always at home, whenever you call, always neat and clean, sober and discreet.

W. I wish you were tied to her! Always at home! the greatest gossip in the parish; she may well smile, she has nothing to ruffle her temper; neat and clean, she has nothing to do but to keep herself so; sober,—she can take a glass as well as her neighbors; discreet, that's another word—but I detest scandal, I'm surprised you don't say she is *handsome!*

H. You've a fine eye, to be sure, you're an excellent judge of beauty: what do you think of her nose?

W. Fine feathers make fine fowls; she can paint her withered cheeks, and pencil her eyebrows.

H. You can do the same if you please.

W. My cheeks do not want paint, nor my eyebrows penciling.

H. True: the rose of beauty is on your cheeks, and your brow is the brow of Cupid.

W. You once thought so; but that moving mummy, Molly Dawson, is your favorite. She's—let me see—no gossip; and yet she's found in every house but her own; she is so silent, too, when she has all the clack to herself, her tongue is as thin as a sixpence with talking; with a pair of eyes burnt in the sockets, and painted pannels too! and then, as to scandal!—but her tongue's no scandal!

H. Take care, there's such a thing as standing in a white sheet.

W. By—! you would provoke a saint! *H.* You seem to be getting into a passion.

W. Is it a wonder? A white sheet! You ought to be tossed in a blanket. Handsome! I can't forget that word; my charms are lost upon such a senseless fellow as you.

H. The charms of your tongue?

W. Don't provoke me, or I'll fling this dish at your head.

H. Well, I have done.

W. But I have not done; I wish I had drowned myself the first day I saw you.

H. It is not too late.

W. I'd see you hung first.

H. You'd be the first to cut me down.

W. Then I ought to be tied up in your stead.

H. I'd cut you down.

W. You would?

H. Yes, but I'd take care you were dead first.

W. I can't bear this any longer!

H. Then it is time for me to withdraw; I see by your eyes that the storm is collecting.

W. And it shall burst on your head.

H. I'll save my poor head, if I can. A good retreat is better than a bad battle—(Husband flies: the dish after him.)

From the Compiler.

Cheerfulness.—Burton has written a celebrated work on the Anatomy of *Melancholy.* Why cannot we have a parallel treatise on *Cheerfulness.?*

A cheerful temper is the greatest blessing in the world.

It was such a temper—which views every object on its brightest side, that David Hume pronounced to be worth a thousand pounds a year.

The springs of happiness and misery reside more in the mind than any where else.

You hear one man say, "how warm it is to-day"—another "how cold it is."—The temperature is the same—the men only are different.

When a man is happy, he is apt to think all others so. When a man is miserable, he is disposed to believe the same of all others.

It is very amusing to hear the same man say yesterday "how hard *the times are*"—and to-day "the times are easier." The only reason is, they are easier or harder as relates to himself. Yesterday he was dunned, or puzzled to buy a dinner---to-day, he has money in his pocket, and may laugh at the world.

When a man's head turns round, he conceives every thing round him to be turning.

There is a jaundice of the mind, which causes every tide to assume its peculiar hue.

If a cheerful temper be worth a thousand a year, the cheapest way to be happy—the easiest way to be rich is to have such a temper.

How many indulgencies—luxuries—even conveniencies, could we dispense with, if we were only blessed with this temper. It is meat, and drink, and clothing. A man with it is happier when clothed in rags, than the discontented Crœsus, who is arrayed in purple and fine linen.—It is money in bank to a man—for though he may have little money he does not want much. He makes the most of every thing he has. He is the true Economist, for he economises all the means of happiness.

Therefore, instead of saying to your son "get money! get money"—tell him "be cheerful! defy the *blue devils* and all their works—look at every thing on the bright side, and rouse yourself from the ennui which would devour you."

To much care turns the young man grey,
And too much care turneth the old man to clay.

The truth of the song is better than its metre.

A cheerful temper communicates itself to all around you. It drives away from your own bosom the ill passion of envy, hatred, devouring ambition, pale-faced avarice, and the green-eyed-monster."

Whether it depends upon temperament, or habit, or exertion, this is certain, that cheerfulness seldom agrees with idleness. A man must be employed—his mind must be occupied to a certain extent by some active pursuit—or he becomes dissatisfied, and he preys upon himself.

"Give me (said a man the other day in a fit of spleen) give me something to do---that I may have something to attend to besides my sensations. They are painful and corroding, and I want something to drown the sense of them."

Thompson, in his Seasons, has advised *employment* for the softening passion of Love. *Employment! Employment! Employment!* like the Orator's *action*, is a cure or a relief for most of the maladies of the mind. They are many of them giants to appearance; but fling a stone at them and the monster dies.

Cultivate then a cheerful temper. It is the friend of the virtues---the sworn enemy of vice.

It rests with yourself to obtain it.---When possessed, it sheds light and peace and happiness all around it. FELIX.

The Bacheler's Elysium.—We are informed that there is in the other world, a place prepared for maids and bachelors, called *Fiddler's Green*, where they are condemned, for the lack of good fellowship in this world, to dance together to all eternity. One of a party who had been conversing on this subject, after returning home, had his brain so occupied with it, that in a dream he imagined himself dead, and translated to this scene of incessant fiddling and dancing. After describing his journey to these merry abodes of hopping shades, he says that on passing the confines, he perceived a female figure advancing with a rambling, rapid motion, resembling a hop, skip, and jump. He now cast his eyes upon his own person, as a genteel spirit would naturally do, at the approach of a female, and for the first time saw, that although he had left his substance in the other world, he was possessed of an airy form, precisely similar to the one he had left behind him, and was clad in the ghost of a suit of clothes made after the newest fashion, which he had purchased a few days before his death.—As the figure came near, she slackened her pace, and struck into a graceful chassee forward, at the same time motioning to him to cross a rivulet, which he no sooner did, than he fell a dancing with incredible agility.

He is then conducted, or rather whirled away, by his fair companion, to the manager of the green, where he has an opportunity of beholding the congregated celibacy of the place. The grotesque appearance of the various groupes particularly amused him. "The Grecian robe and the Roman toga, the Monkish cowl, the Monastic veil, and the blanket and feathers of the Indian were mixed in ludicrous contrast." The allotment of partners was equally diverting.

"A gentleman in an embroidered suit led off a beggar girl; while a broad-shouldered Mynheer flaunted with an Italian countess. Queen Elizabeth was dancing a jig with a jolly cobbler, a person of great bonhommie, but who failed not to apply the strap when his stately partner moved with less agility than comported with his notions." His attention was then arrested by the appearance of a spare looking gentleman, advancing to the Genius of the place in high glee. Poor man! he had no sooner come up to the group of ladies, than a tall, swarthy, lanthern-jawed, antiquated virgin raised her foot, as a challenge for him to dance, whereupon they both fell too, and had danced six months when he left them, without any prospect of cessation. *Port Folio.*

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

BUILDING LOTS.

I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS

ON the west bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 140 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

We are authorized to state, that

Captain James R. Butler

is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY

May 27, 1825—te

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B The most strict punctuality will always be observed in filling any orders in their line.

Dec 10, 1824—eotf.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mouse-hole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,

For which they will receive in payment,

Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞ It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—teo.

PROPOSALS

By J. S. Weistling and F. R. Shunk,
OF HARRISBURGH,
For Publishing by Subscription,

The proceedings relative to calling the Conventions of 1776 and 1790.

The minutes of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, together with the charter to Wm. Penn.

The Constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and a view of the proceedings of the Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Censors.

THE volume will contain 1st. The charter granted to Wm. Penn; the charter of privileges, and the act of settlement.

2d. An account of the proceedings in relation to calling the convention, a view of the minutes of the convention, and the constitution of 1776.

3d. A condensed view of the proceedings of the council of censors, elected under the provisions of the 47th section of the constitution of 1776.

4th. The resolutions, &c. of the general assembly for calling the convention of 1790.

5th. The minutes of the proceedings of the convention that formed the present constitution.

6th. The proceedings of the grand committee of the whole convention.

7th. The present constitution of the commonwealth.

8th. The act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth, relative to the call of a convention."

9th. A copious index to the whole work.

By the act of the legislature, passed at the last session, the question "shall a convention be called?" is submitted for decision to the people at the next general election—hence the compilers were induced to undertake the publication of this volume, containing the proceedings in relation to former alterations of the constitution of the state, the minutes of the conventions, and an abstract of the proceedings of the council of censors. The books from which the compilation will be made, are out of print: they contain much information, and it is presumed the publication at this period will be particularly interesting to the people, as it will present the proposition submitted to the conventions, and constitutional questions that were discussed in the council of censors, together with the several constitutions of the state, all which are intimately connected with the proceedings contemplated by the late act of assembly.

The work will be printed on a medium paper of a good quality, with good long primer type, and delivered in boards to subscribers at $1 25 per copy. It will contain 500 pages. To non subscribers the price will be $1 50.

Any person procuring subscribers for ten copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, will be entitled to one copy.

The work will be put to press as soon as a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the publication shall be obtained, and published shortly thereafter.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

May 20, 1825.

School.

EDWARD JONES

INTENDS to commence a School on Monday next, at the corner of Third and Ferry streets, in that commodious room lately occupied by Mr. Smith.

BOOK-KEEPING,

By Double Entry, will be taught, either by the old system, or by a new method of his own, which is allowed to be an excellent system for retailers.

The elementary part of the FRENCH LANGUAGE will be taught if required.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1825.—3*

Refer to—Messrs. Davis & Hanson, M'Kee & Graham, Geo Evens, or Dr Joseph Gazzam.

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above

Pittsburgh, March 11 1825—f

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the latter place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 0
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 5
	$16 5

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5 8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending, $130 per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles,
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll.
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical

WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Ink powder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

⁂ *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'ry.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENT.